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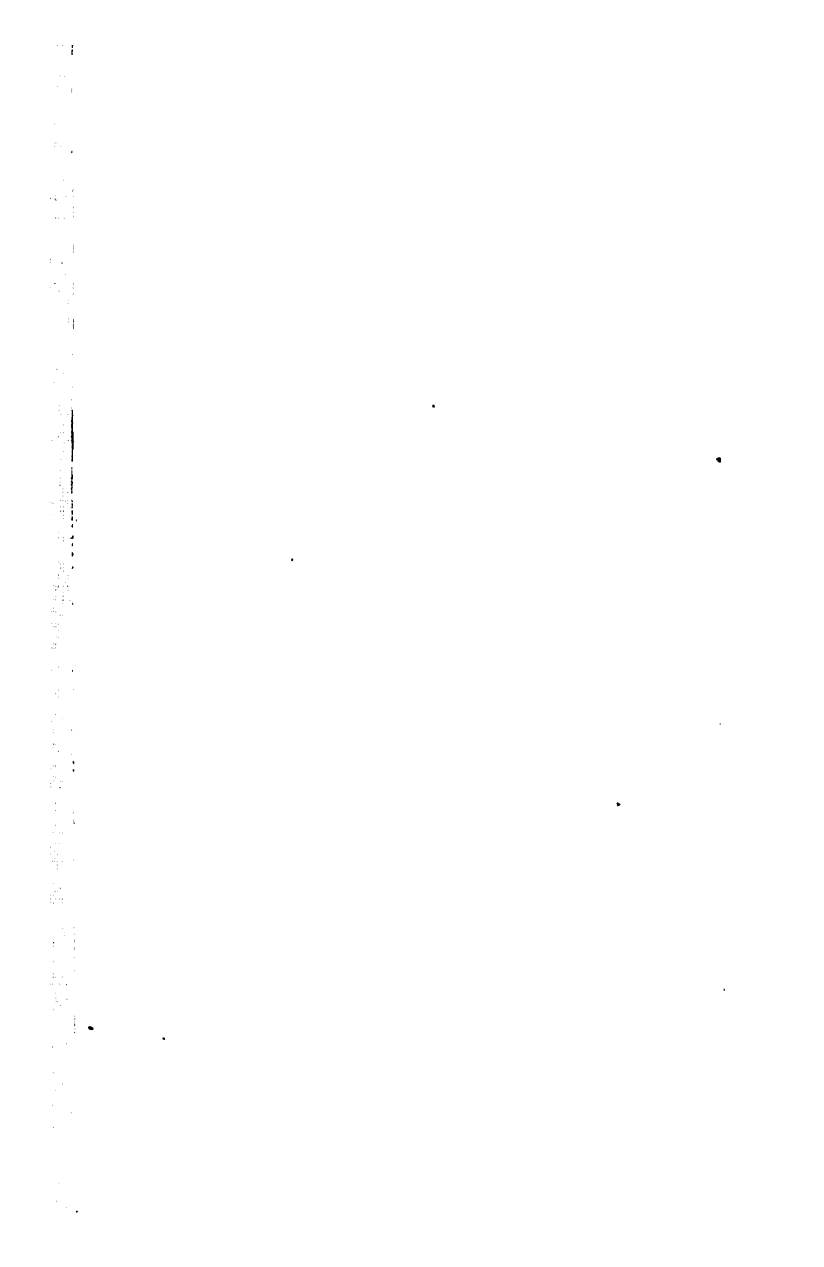
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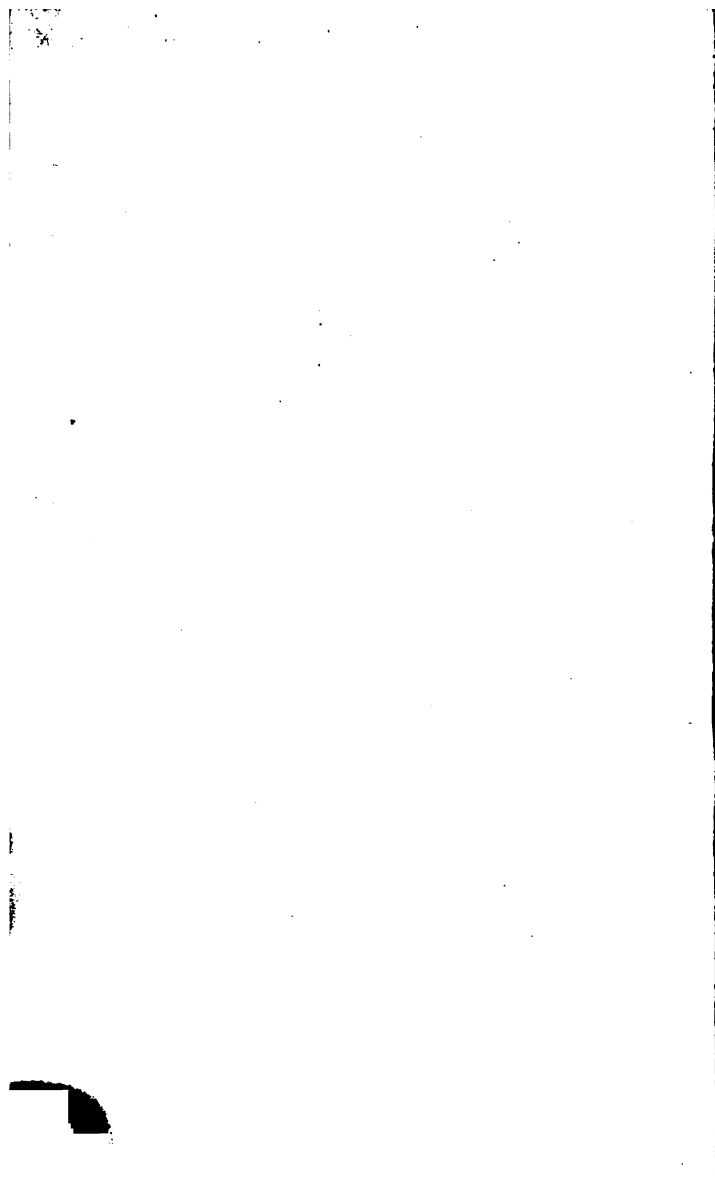
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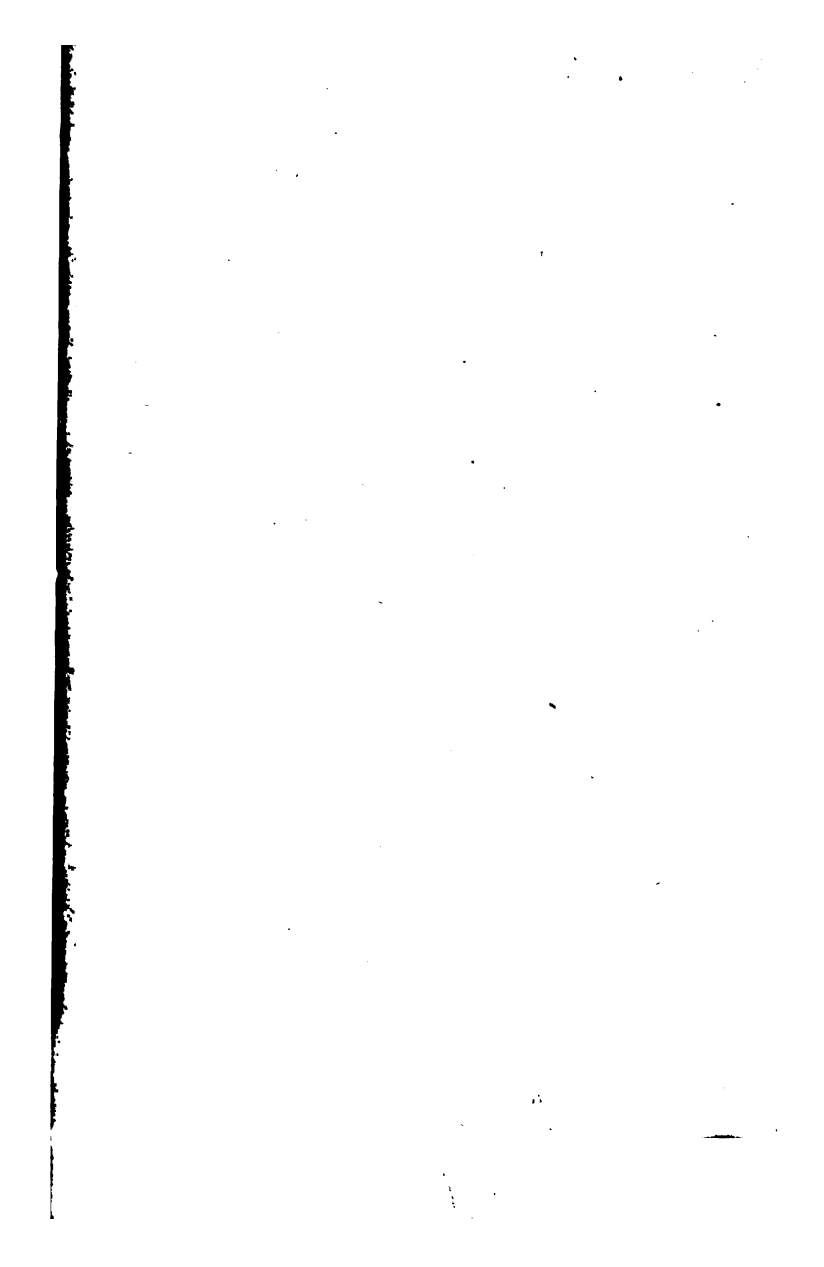
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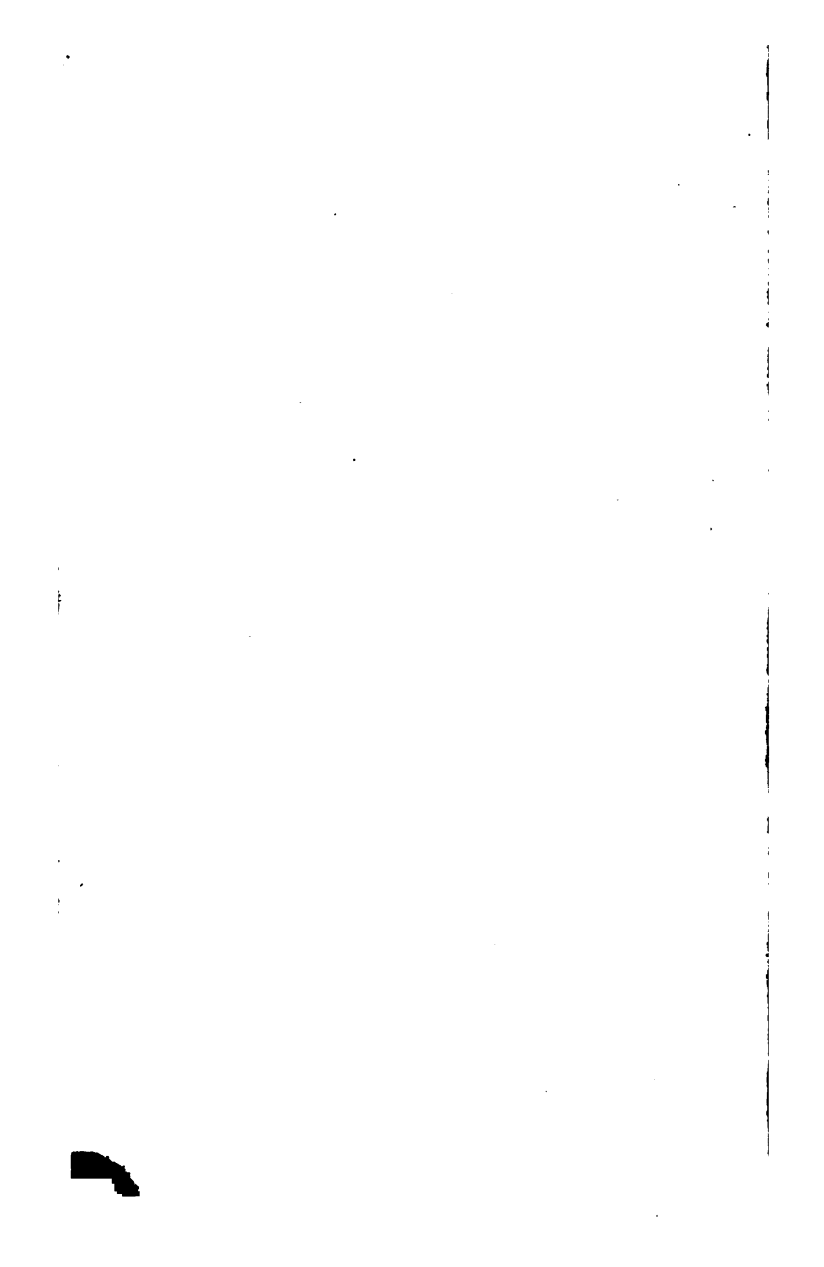
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EDITED BY

H. B. BIGNOLD

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ALBANY  
VOLUME 1

## PREFACE.

IN putting this little book in the hands of the chess-playing public of Australia, the Editor has much pleasure in acknowledging the hearty co-operation of his *collaborateurs*. Without their aid it would have been presumption for him to hope that it could fill the place in Australian chess literature for which it is intended.

The Editor is aware that the information is not as full as might be wished, but he trusts that a consideration of the difficulties, inseparable from an initial effort, will lead readers to deal kindly with any shortcomings. He trusts in future editions to make these good.

The Editor has to thank hon. secretaries for their courteous reply to his invitation to forward details of their clubs. Circulars were forwarded to all clubs of whose existence he was aware.

The Editor has to thank the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* for permission to quote from their chess columns—of which courtesy he has availed himself largely.

The Editor has pleasure in acknowledging his obligation to his friend, Mr. W. Ridley, of Sydney, for kindly looking through his proof sheets.

The AUSTRALIAN CHESS ANNUAL will appear in July of each year, and corrections and items of interest for the next edition will be gratefully received.

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## THE FIRE AT PETERSBURG.—COLONIAL V. IMPORTED.

Messrs. SIMPSON & SON, Adelaide.

Adelaide, July 12th, 1895.

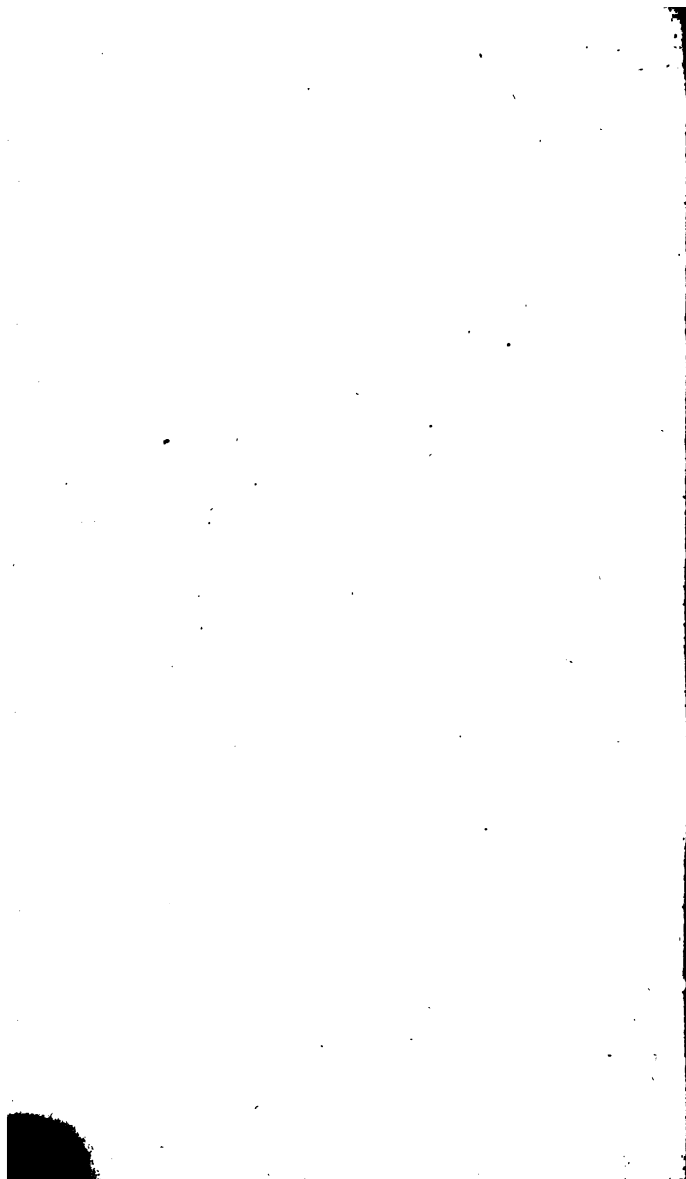
DEAR SIRS,—I have to inform you that on the 9th instant I attended the inquest at Petersburg, relative to the fire which totally destroyed the premises of Mr. G. Randle, grocer, and Mr. W. A. L. Casely, draper. Prior to the inquest, two fire-proof safes were opened in my presence. The first was made by your firm, and belonged to Mr. Randle, and although it had been subjected to such fierce heat that the brass handle in front was entirely melted off, it was unlocked and opened with the greatest ease, and the contents found almost perfect. Mr. Casely's safe, made by a well-known English firm, although not exposed to nearly so much heat, was so twisted that it had to be torn open with steel chisels. The contents were found to be very much damaged—the books all charred and blackened—a ledger and some loose papers completely destroyed. The above, I think, proves conclusively that your Fireproof Safes are more reliable than the imported article, and I can further say, that, having acted as Fire Adjuster for 14 years, I have never known a case where the books contained in one of your Safes were not sufficiently preserved to meet the requirements of a fire adjustment. In number of cases where English made safes have been used, the contents have been completely destroyed, which necessarily entails great loss to the insured and much difficulty in obtaining a settlement insurance.—Yours truly,

(Signed) A. ADAMSON, JUN., Fire Insurance Adjuster

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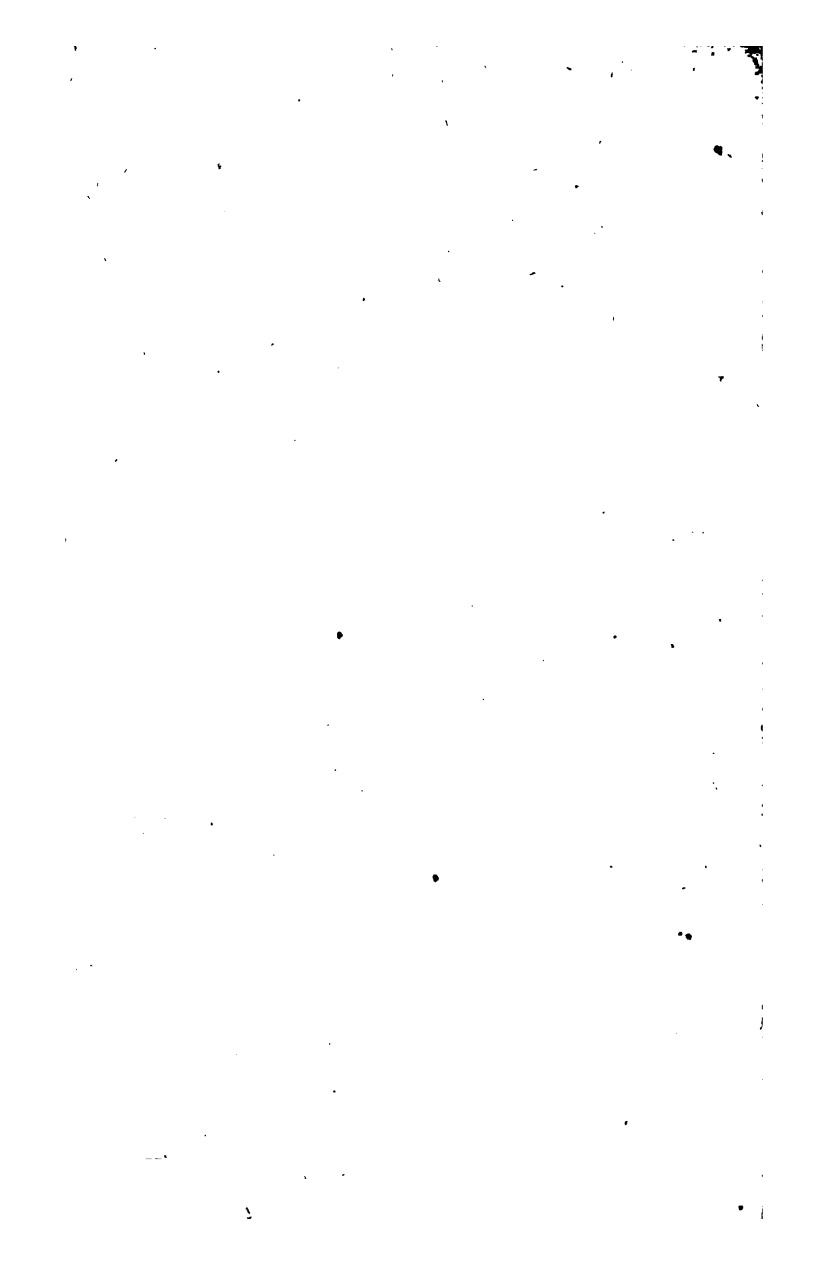
It may be of interest to such of our readers as live at a distance from cities to know that all the standard works on Chess can be obtained from the different branches of Geo. Robertson & Co. Furthermore, to such as are subject to a want of mind concentration, it may not be out of place to mention that the Loiset system claims for itself the power of strengthening mind concentration—no small boon to chess players.





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## AUSTRALIAN CHESS.

"It is one of the characteristics of chess, that it takes firm root in every soil where it is once introduced. It found its keen and zealous votaries, not only in the splendid palaces of Chosroes, of Harun, and of Timur, but in the rude and primitive tents of the pastoral Calmuc, the roving Tartar, and the Bedouin Arab. We are not aware of a single instance of any people, worthy of the name and designation of human beings, that once got a knowledge of this mimic warfare and afterwards either forgot or neglected so attractive an acquisition. From the luxurious court of Byzantium to the sterile rocks of the Hebrides, and the ice bound region of the Ultima Thule, the game appears to have spread with rapidity of light, and to have flourished with vigour, without ever losing ground, for nearly the space of a millennium."

Staunton wrote these eloquent words many a year ago, and they are as true now as when they were first penned. Chess has at all times possessed a peculiar fascination for a certain type of mind. It appeals strongly to that love of power which is deep-seated in human nature. There are many who are Napoleons of a lesser stage, who feel the lust of command, but not having army corps at their disposal, are compelled to make war on a smaller scale, where pawns must fain represent brigades, and defeat means no more than it did to the mercenaries of the Middle Age. If in a lavish mood, they adopt the Muzio or perchance the Kieseritzki, sacrificing the unfortunate knight as remorselessly as ever did their prototype devoted ally. But if in a cautious mood, and duly conscious of the responsibilities of power, lo it is a Giuoco Piano, with its orderly development, which most appeals to them !

Chess has often been called mimic warfare, and due allowance being made for the fact that Staunton's men, unlike the conscript, stay where they are placed, and are not liable to panic, the parallel is true enough. It is a curious fact, however, that great generals as a rule have not displayed any peculiar aptitude for chess.

There are no divided responsibilities in chess. We are ourselves to give or keep ; we can do what we please and how we please, subject to a few rules, based on equity. There is nothing in the pastime to excite the baser instincts, no opening for chance, no land hunger, no gold fever.

Whatever the causes, there is no reason to regret the growing popularity of the pastime. In an age when the almighty dollar is ever more and more at a premium, one game still continues free from any mercenary taint. The money value of the chess championship of the world is so little that a second-rate pugilist would turn up his nose in scorn at it.

As an educative medium, the game cannot fail to be of great service in character forming. It is life on a small scale, and retribution awaits wrong-doing there as certainly as on the large stage. There are the ways of life. The safe Giuoco, a trifle humdrum, perhaps, but keeping the draw well in hand. There, again, the great sacrifices by which the brilliancy prizes of life are attained, and there, too, the sure disaster if the sacrifice be ill-advised. Many are the occasions, also, to exercise all the qualities which on larger issues win fame and success. Self-reliance, self-knowledge, self-control, a mind unmoved by good and ill, the habit of deliberation while yet a choice remains, and granite resolution when the die is cast. And, finally, when we have done all that lay in our power, since it was not ourselves who meted out to us our talents—be they one or ten—since we are not, except in a very limited sense, arbiters of our own destiny, we may learn from chess that the issue is

in other hands, and having done all that was in our power we may meet defeat with a serenity that victory could not ruffle, and when time is called, "Smiling put life's chessmen by."

The influence of writing in crystallising thought is finely exemplified in chess. At a very early stage the game began to partake of a scientific character, and in the ordinary course of things might have been expected to develop on different lines in different countries. But there arose, as surely as occasion brings the man, a series of commentators, who, proceeding in unbroken chain, have kept players of every civilised country in touch with one another, until to-day chess, as played in Australia, is as universal among civilised nations as ever was bow and arrow among their savage progenitors. The labours of the early writers have been carried on in unending succession until chess to-day possesses a literature of which no science need be ashamed. To-day innumerable books, in every language of Europe, bear witness to the wondrous fascination of the game, and the wonderful freemasonry to which the chess player belongs.

Australians have not been backward in their devotion to the pastime, and much useful work has been done, and talent displayed ; but, unfortunately, their efforts have been hampered to a great extent by the absence of organization. This reflects no discredit on them, being in a great measure due to natural causes, vast distances, sparse population, and the like, but the time seems within measurable distance when each colony will have its own chess association, representing all the scattered elements of its social being ; not only this, but we may look to see in due time an Australian chess association, —an association of the different provincial associations. The legitimate trend of thought is in this direction, federation is in the air we breathe, and lovers of the game may yet be able to give statesmen an object lesson.

May these things be !

Taking a glance outside Australia, two Tourneys immediately arrest attention on account of their importance. We refer, of course, to those of Hastings and St. Petersburg. In the former, England, America, Russia, Germany and Italy were represented, in the latter England, Germany, Russia and America. Who shall say, bearing in mind, the recent Dunraven episode, that the sports of a nation may not powerfully affect its feeling in more serious matters? If such is the case—and it were hard to deny it—championship matches, whereby people wide-sundered by distance and fiscal laws are brought into friendly relations cannot fail to do good. And federation in matters of play, such as cricket, football, tennis, yachting and the like, may not be without due weight in graver issues. Club matches serve the useful end of creating *esprit de corps* and intercolonial contests foster this feeling, but championship matches, and these alone, can knit together all the chess players of the community and bring home to them that they are, in common, devotees at the same shrine.

There are in most of the colonies contests to decide who shall be champion for the time being, but the fact that there is a chess championship of Australia, is a most potent factor in favor of organisation. Many will recollect the great interest in the game evoked by the Esling-Wallace match, and will willingly concede that many new recruits were gained thereby and older players brought into closer touch. The games being played publicly and reported in full from day to day in our great journals, the contest assumed a national character and interest was aroused in a manner impossible where only bald details are furnished until the issue is decided.

“Small showers last long but sudden storms are short”—though championship matches rouse enthusiasm to a white heat, it is to the intercolonial contests that

we, in a great measure, owe the position that the game to-day occupies in Australia. Keeping the players of the same colony in touch with one another, in itself no small thing, it even goes further, it keeps lovers of the game in different colonies linked by kindred taste. The fiscal barrier does not exist for them, for them the Murray rolls in vain ; the great Dividing Range is not.

For the sake of uniformity and to avoid duplication of matter, the reports of intercolonial matches are placed in the general introduction.

### NEW SOUTH WALES v. VICTORIA.

Last year the annual telegraphic match between New South Wales and Victoria took place on 24th May. The New South Wales selection committee consisted of Messrs. Wallace, Crane, Jacobsen, Hall and Walker. It was decided to refer the unfinished games to Mr. Charlick, of Adelaide, that gentleman courteously consenting. The only game finished was at Board 4, between Messrs. Britton and Wilson, and the remainder were accordingly forwarded to the adjudicator. As shown below, the result was a win for New South Wales by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

NEW SOUTH WALES.				VICTORIA.			
1	Mr. Wallace	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	Mr. Ealing	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	Mr. Crane	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	Mr. Loughran	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	Mr. Hall	...	1	3	Mr. Hodgson	...	0
4	Mr. Britton	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	Mr. Wilson	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	Mr. Henderson	...	0	5	Mr. Burns	...	1
6	Mr. Crackanthorp	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	Mr. Stanley	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
7	Mr. Taylour	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	Mr. Baynes	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	Mr. Ridley	...	1	8	Mr. Haviland	...	0
9	Mr. Bignold	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	Mr. Higgs	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
10	Mr. Hirst	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Mr. Dunn	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>				<hr/>			
5 $\frac{1}{2}$				4 $\frac{1}{2}$			

### NEW SOUTH WALES v. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This match came off by telegraph, on 9th November, 1895. The following players were selected to play for New South Wales : Messrs. Wallace, Crane, Jacobsen,

Hall, Scott, Britton, Ridley, Walker, Crackanthorp, Henderson, Taylour, and Hirst, with Messrs. Mackenzie and Miller as emergencies. Messrs. Taylour and Henderson having notified their inability to play, the two last named took their places. The unfinished games, namely, those at boards 3, 4, 5, were referred for adjudication to Mr. Esling, of Melbourne, that gentleman courteously consenting. As shewn below, the result was a win for New South Wales by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

NEW SOUTH WALES.				SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
1	Mr Wallace	...	...	1	Mr Charlick	...	...
2	Mr Crane	...	...	2	Mr McArthur	...	...
3	Mr Jacobsen	...	...	3	Mr Hilton	...	...
4	Mr Hall	...	...	4	Mr Holloway	...	...
5	Mr Scott	...	...	5	Mr Harrison	...	...
6	Mr Britton	...	...	6	Mr Coombe	...	...
7	Mr Ridley	...	...	7	Mr Pavia	...	...
8	Major Walker	...	...	8	Mr Nairn	...	...
9	Mr Crackanthorp	...	...	9	Mr Monk	...	...
10	Mr Hirst	...	...	10	Mr McDonald	...	...
11	Mr Mackenzie	...	...	11	Mr King	...	...
12	Rev. A. Millar	...	...	12	Mr Swan	...	...
<hr/>				<hr/>			
6½				5½			

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA v. VICTORIA.

The third intercolonial telegraph chess match between these colonies was played on November 9th, 1893. There were 11 players a-side. The pairings and results were as follows :—

VICTORIA.				SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
1	Mr. F. K. Ealing	...	...	1	Mr. A. Holloway	...	...
2	Mr. R. L. Hodgson	...	...	2	Mr. W. F. Harrison	...	...
3	Mr. A. Burns	...	...	3	Mr. J. Hilton	...	...
4	Mr. W. Tullidge	...	...	4	Mr. H. Fuss	...	...
5	Mr. F. H. Wilson	...	...	5	Mr. J. M. Belcher	...	...
6	Mr. R. Arnell	...	...	6	Mr. E. H. Coombe	...	...
7	Mr. E. B. Loughran	...	...	7	Mr. W. J. McArthur	...	...
8	Mr. J. G. Witten	...	...	8	Mr. V. G. Pavia	...	...
9	Mr. G. W. Baines	...	...	9	Mr. H. W. Apperley	...	...
10	Dr Payne	...	...	10	Rev. H. M. Pollitt	...	...
11	Mr. J. Clezy	...	...	11	Mr. A. B. Nairn	...	...
<hr/>				<hr/>			
9				2			



NEW SOUTH WALES v. VICTORIA.

Played on 25th May, 1896, and resulted in a win for the latter by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  games. The games at Boards 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 being unfinished at call of time, were referred to Mr. H. Charlick, of Adelaide, for adjudication.

NEW SOUTH WALES.			VICTORIA.		
1	Mr Wallace ... ..	1	1	Mr Ealing .. ..	0
2	Mr W. Crane, jun... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	Mr Tullidge ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	Mr Jacobsen ... ..	0	3	Mr Wilson ... ..	1
4	Mr Hall ... ..	0	4	Mr Younkman ... ..	1
5	Mr Britton ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Mr Hodgson... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	Mr Scott ... ..	1	6	Mr Loughran ... ..	0
7	Mr Jones ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	Mr Stanley ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	Lieut.-Col. Walker ... ..	0	8	Mr Noall ... ..	1
9	Mr Mackenzie ... ..	1	9	Mr Heaver .. ..	0
10	Mr Henderson ... ..	0	10	Mr Haviland.. ..	1
<hr/>			<hr/>		
$4\frac{1}{2}$			$5\frac{1}{2}$		

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY H. B. BIGNOLD.

The game of chess seems to be taking root very firmly in this colony, and the last twelve months have been very fruitful in the formation of new clubs, renewed vigour of old ones, matches, simultaneous, *sans voir*, team, telegraphic, consultation, handicap, championship, and, in fact, every method in which the mimic struggle can be conducted. The two local events of the chess year have undoubtedly been the formation of the Sydney Chess Club and of the Suburban Chess Association—the one as supplying a place of resort devoted entirely to *Caïssa*, the other as being a tentative to the formation of a New South Wales Chess Association. The inauguration of the championship matches would be very beneficial and will doubtless be one of the first matters claiming the attention of a New South Wales Chess Association. The fact that Mr. Wallace, the strongest player in Australia, is resident in this colony.

is no reason that there should be no championship of New South Wales. The colony, in chess, gains many advantages in having him as a resident, and it is only fair that in return he should reap the rewards to which his skill entitles him. The School of Arts Club has done good work in the past and by working amicably with its formidable rival is doing good work for chess in the present. Many matches have been held there during the year, and the members' roll continues to keep at a very satisfactory figure. The frequency of Tourneys is bringing new players to the fore, Messrs. Linden, Foster, Illidge, Mackenzie, Hirst, Millar, and many others could be named, who have improved wonderfully of late, and will, no doubt, continue to improve. Of Mr. Wallace's skill it is unnecessary to speak; Mr. W. Crane, jun., has been a bulwark of chess in Australia for more years than many players can count; in Mr. Jacobsen we have a very brilliant player, and in Mr Hall a sound player of the first class; Mr. A. W. Britton has time and again given proof that he is possessed of the real fire, and Lieut.-Col. Walker has taken a prominent position in New South Wales for the last five-and-twenty years; Mr. J. J. Glynn worthily maintains his reputation and our own in the problem world. Proof that the game is growing in popularity is afforded by the fact that the great journals of Australia have all, or nearly all, chess columns, and report important matches fully, and championship contests from day to day.

**CHess Sans Voir.**—We have not many players who go in for this department of the game, Messrs. Crane, Wallace, and Lieut.-Col. Walker practically claiming the field. We give the score of a consultation game between Messrs. Wallace and Crane, playing *sans voir*, against Messrs. Linden and Bradley, being one of four played simultaneously.

(EVAN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
MESSRS. CRANE & WALLACE.	MESSRS. LINDEN & BRADLEY.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B to Kt 3
5 Castles	5 Kt to K B 3
6 P to Kt 5	6 Kt to Q R 4
7 Kt takes P	7 Kt takes B
8 Kt takes Kt	8 Castles
9 P to Q 3	9 P to Q 3
10 B to Kt 5	10 B to K 3
11 Kt takes B	11 R P takes Kt
12 Kt to B 3	12 Q to K 2
13 P to K B 4	13 B to Q 2
14 Kt to Q 5	14 Q to Q
15 Q to B 3	15 R to K
16 Q to Kt 3	16 K to R
17 Q to R 4	17 R to K 3
18 P to K B 5	18 Resign

**SIMULTANEOUS CHESS.**—This branch of the game is much more popular, Messrs. Bignold, Crane, Jacobsen and Wallace having given exhibitions during the year, of which we give particulars:—

Mr. Bignold was the guest of the St. George's Chess Club, at their fine rooms at the School of Arts, Kogarah, in November last. He played 12 boards simultaneously, winning nine games and drawing three. The single player won from Messrs. Callender, Murrell, Porter, Spencer, Blanchard, Master, Ostlund, Hiles, and Dr. Lamrock, and drew with Messrs. Wellington, Calvin and Hall. Mr. J. E. Ducker adjudicated the unfinished games.

Mr. Bignold gave an exhibition of simultaneous chess at the same place and against the same club on 23rd January, winning from Dr. Lamrock, Hon. J. H. Caruthers, and Messrs. Blanchard, Porter, Ostlund, Willington, White and Murrill, drawing with Messrs. Calvin, Neastin, Hall and Callender; losing to Messrs.

Hiles and Ostlund. The result was therefore 10 to 4 in his favour.

Mr. W. Crane, jun., gave an exhibition of simultaneous chess at the Sydney Chess Club rooms in October last, winning from Messrs. Stack, Kirkpatrick, Goldrick, Briggs and Darcy ; losing to Mr. O'Connor, and drawing with Messrs. Miles, Potter, Johnston and Wright. The result was therefore 7 to 3 in his favour.

Mr. J. L. Jacobsen gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Parramatta School of Arts in September last, meeting 15 players of the local club. Mr. Foster managed to draw his game and one player defeated him, but he secured the remainder ; the score at the close of play being  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in his favour.

Mr. J. L. Jacobsen, on 19th September last, met all comers at the Sydney School of Arts Chess Club to the number of 19, drawing one game, losing 3 (to Messrs. Driver, Foster and Miller), and winning the remainder. The score at close of play being  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in his favour.

Mr. Wallace, chess champion of Australia, gave an exhibition of simultaneous chess on 5th August 1895, on the occasion of opening the Burwood Chess Club. He met 13 players, losing to Mr. Hall, drawing with Mr. Britton, and winning the remainder. The score at close of play therefore being  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in his favour.

Mr. Wallace, on 13th September, 1895, met 17 players at the Sydney club rooms, and defeated them all, with one exception (Mr. Turner of the North Sydney Club.)

Mr. Wallace gave an exhibition at the St. John's Bishopthorpe club, on Monday, 14th October last, winning from Rev. S. S. Tovey, Messrs. Chignall, Fitzsimmons, Woolf, Grimwood, Scriviner, Bathurst, Cole, Selby, Banks, Kelshaw, W. Banks and G. Wotton, and drawing with Mr. Clapham. The result being  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in his favour.

TEAM MATCHES exercise a very potent influence for good in bringing a great many players together ;

two have been held during the year, and have been very successful. We give particulars. The match between the Sydney and School of Arts Clubs is also included in this list. We trust these gatherings will be more frequent than they have been in the past.

A team match took place on April 4th, under the auspices of the School of Arts Club, which resulted as follows :—

**MR. CRANE'S TEAM.**

1	Mr Crane	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	Mr Hall	...	...	...	1
3	Mr Britton	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	Mr MacDonnell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	Mr Nicholls	...	...	...	0
6	Mr Delohery	...	...	...	1
7	Mr Reid	...	...	...	0
8	Mr Palge	...	...	...	0
9	Mr Bieby	...	...	...	0
10	Mr Harland	...	...	...	1
11	Mr Foster	...	...	...	0
12	Mr Oertel	...	...	...	0
13	Mr Trowell	...	...	...	1
14	Mr Lewis	...	...	...	1
15	Mr A. Bros	...	...	...	0
16	Mr O. Bros	...	...	...	0
17	Mr Lyons	...	...	...	1
18	Mr Gillman	...	...	...	0
19	Mr Vider	...	...	...	1
20	Mr Turner	...	...	...	0
21	Mr A. Hirst	...	...	...	1
22	Mr Barker	...	...	...	1
23	Mr Clowes	...	...	...	1
24	Mr Wells	...	...	...	0
25	Mr North	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
26	Mr T. Palmer	...	...	...	0
27	Mr Sewell	...	...	...	1
28	Mr Malone	...	...	...	1
29	Mr Litchfield	...	...	...	0
30	Mr N. E. Litchfield	...	...	...	0
31	Mr Kirkpatrick	...	...	...	1
32	Mr Elkington	...	...	...	1
33	Mr Punch	...	...	...	0
34	Mr Burbidge	...	...	...	1
35	Mr O'Sullivan	...	...	...	1
36	Mr Grantham	...	...	...	1
37	Mr Webster	...	...	...	1
38	Mr Jacobsen	...	...	...	1
39	Mr Scott	...	...	...	0
40	Mr Banks	...	...	...	1

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**MR. WALLACE'S TEAM.**

1	Mr Wallace	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	Mr Ridley	...	...	...	0
3	Mr Bignold	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	Mr Illidge	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	Mr Hirst	...	...	...	1
6	Mr Glynn	...	...	...	0
7	Mr McLean	...	...	...	1
8	Mr Stormont	...	...	...	1
9	Mr Linden	...	...	...	1
10	Mr Briggs	...	...	...	0
11	Mr Ducker	...	...	...	1
12	Mr Corkhill	...	...	...	1
13	Mr Bieler	...	...	...	0
14	Mr Herbert	...	...	...	0
15	Mr Houston	...	...	...	1
16	Mr Stack	...	...	...	1
17	Mr Bernard	...	...	...	0
18	Mr Binsted	...	...	...	1
19	Mr Bray	...	...	...	0
20	Mr Wright	...	...	...	1
21	Mr Palmer	...	...	...	0
22	Mr Rose	...	...	...	0
23	Mr Power	...	...	...	0
24	Mr Green	...	...	...	1
25	Mr Lane	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
26	Mr Stone	...	...	...	1
27	Mr Campbell	...	...	...	0
28	Mr Howell	...	...	...	0
29	Mr Anderson	...	...	...	1
30	Mr Street	...	...	...	1
31	Mr Ferguson	...	...	...	0
32	Mr Young	...	...	...	0
33	Mr Hunt	...	...	...	1
34	Mr Little	...	...	...	0
35	Mr Wallis	...	...	...	0
36	Mr Barrymore	...	...	...	0
37	Mr Burnett	...	...	...	0
38	Rev. A. Millar	...	...	...	0
39	Mr Jenkins	...	...	...	1
40	Mr Brooks	...	...	...	0

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Teams representing the Sydney and School of Arts Clubs met at the rooms of the latter club on the 14th January, with the following result :—

SYDNEY CHESS CLUB.				SCHOOL OF ARTS CLUB.			
1	Mr Crane	...	...	1	Mr Jonas	...	...
2	Mr Hall	...	...	2	Mr Henderson	...	...
3	Mr Britton	...	...	3	Mr Bignold	...	...
4	Mr Horrocks	...	...	4	Mr Millar	...	...
5	Mr Scott	...	...	5	Mr Hirst	...	...
6	Mr Ridley	...	...	6	Mr Foster	...	...
7	Major Walker	...	...	7	Mr Lancaster	...	...
8	Mr Linden	...	...	8	Mr Harland	...	...
9	Mr A. Horrocks	...	...	9	Mr Stormont	...	...
10	Mr MacDonell	...	...	10	Mr McLaren	...	...
11	Mr Kirkpatrick	...	...	11	Mr McNaught	...	...
12	Mr North	...	...	12	Mr Blauhuth	...	...
13	Mr Ducker	...	...	13	Mr Bieler	...	...
14	Mr Bradley	...	...	14	Mr Vider	...	...
15	Mr Ellis	...	...	15	Mr Hirst	...	...
9½				5½			

Games at boards 1, 6, and 10 being unfinished at call of time were adjudicated.

### THE SYDNEY CHESS CLUB.

President.—Major General French.

Vice-Presidents.—Colonel Lassetter, Hon. S. E. Lees, M.L.C., W. Crane Junr.

Hon. Secretary.—A. W. Britton.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. F. Paige.

Committee.—Lieut.-Colonel Walker, Dr. Reading, Messrs. P. M. Scott, E. N. Wallace, A. W. Britton, A. W. Green, W. P. Bradley.

Club Rooms.—Imperial Arcade Hotel.

Subscription.—One Guinea a year.

Membership.—95.

It had long been recognised by chess players in Sydney, that the existing club facilities were insufficient, and it was considered the time had come when the standing of the chess world in the metropolis justified the endeavour to form a club devoted entirely to the

interests of the game. As a result, a preliminary meeting was held at the Australia Hotel.

We quote the following paragraphs from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to show the progress of the matter.

17/8/95.—“THE SYDNEY CHESS CLUB PRELIMINARY MEETING.—The need of a centrally situated club has long been felt, and we are sure that all lovers of the game in Sydney will be pleased to hear that the want is likely to be supplied. On Thursday evening, an informal meeting took place at the “Australia,” to consider the scheme. Mr. W. Crane, Junr., was unanimously voted into the chair. Among influential players present were Major Walker, Mr. P. M. Scott, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Green, and last, but by no means least, Mr. Wallace, who has been a prime mover in the matter. It was announced that some 50 players had signified their intention of joining. It was suggested that the annual subscription be one guinea. A provisional committee was elected, consisting of Messrs. Green, Wallace, Lambton, Bradley, Scott, Crane, Reading and Major Walker. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Crane and Wallace, proposed by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Bignold, and suitably responded to. The Mayor has signified his intention of being present at a general meeting to be held shortly.”

7/9/95.—“The inaugural meeting of the Club took place on Thursday evening last, at the spacious rooms secured in the Imperial Arcade. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance of members, and success seems assured. The acting committee are to be congratulated on the result of their labours, and we have no hesitation in stating that the friendly and healthy rivalry between the new club and that of the School of Arts will result in a great increase of public interest in the game. Major-General Hutton, in a happy speech, full of points, declared the club open. The Mayor of Sydney (Hon.

S. E. Lees) followed by stating his sympathy with the object of it ; and to Major Walker, in responding to the vote of thanks on behalf of the provisional committee, fell the pleasant duty of informing the company that the muster roll was already 56. We wish the club every success, as it promises to supply a long felt want."

2/11/95.—"The Sydney Chess Club has notified that a Handicap Tourney will commence next week. Major-General Hutton (President of the Club) has given a medal for the winner, and the club has added £3 3s. 0d. from its funds. The following players have entered :—Messrs. W. Crane Junr., Wallace, Britton, Walker, Henderson, Ridley, Mackenzie, Hall, Scott, MacDonnell, Nichols, Bradley, O'Connor, Reading, Linden, Potter, Johnston, Wallis, Angus, Wright, Dunn, Green, Turner, Hogg, Stack, Paige, Goldrick, Miles, Lee, E. H. Walker, Pratt, Le Faivre, and J. L. Jacobsen."

9/11/95.—"The Sydney Chess Club Handicap Tourney is likely to prove a great success. The committee has wisely determined to divide the players into sections, and the winners of these heats, if we may use the expression, to play off for prizes. This will do away with tediousness in a contest, which, with the large number of entries, might otherwise have lasted months. The idea is excellent, and the management is to be congratulated on adopting it."

After an exciting contest, Messrs. Wallace, Hall, Britton and Lee came out of the *mélee* at the head of their respective sections. In the play off, Messrs. Wallace and Hall tied (with 4 wins to 2 losses each), Mr. Britton being third (with 3 wins to 3 losses), Mr. Lee fourth. Great interest centred in the final round for the beautiful medal, and when each player had won one game, the final and deciding game was watched with the utmost eagerness. On this occasion, Mr. Wallace did not do himself justice, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, Mr.



Hall played faultlessly, and won the game, the Tourney and the medal in fine style. In the Tourney, Mr. Hall had met the champion four times at the odds of pawn and move, winning three of the games and losing one, thereby establishing his position in the first-class beyond cavil.

The club rooms were the scene of a well-attended meeting to bid farewell to Major-General Hutton on the occasion of his departure for England. Mr. Wallace gave an exhibition of simultaneous play, meeting twelve players, and defeating them all within an hour and ten minutes—a fine performance.

**CONSULTATION CHESS.**—Advantage was taken of Mr. Esling's presence in Sydney in April to have a consultation game, our visitor and Mr. Jacobsen meeting Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hall. After an interesting game, the former secured a mating position.

The club is fortunate in a strong executive, very much in earnest, central rooms with very complete fittings and a very strong membership, and there is no doubt it will leave its mark on Australian chess.

The history of the School of Arts Chess Club is the history of chess in Sydney. For many years it controlled intercolonial matches, and numbered all the leading players in Sydney. Since the formation of the Sydney club, the matter of intercolonial matches is treated between them in common. We hope, however, to see a New South Wales Chess Association at no distant date, which will, beyond question, be the fittest body to superintend such matters. The claims of the Suburban Chess Association to be consulted in the matters of challenges are too clear to be overlooked, numbering, as it does, nine clubs and over 200 members, or considerably more than the two city clubs together. The proposed Chess Association will furthermore be



A handicap tourney closed in February with 24 entries. Class 1, Mr. Jacobsen; class 2, Messrs. Bignold, Foster, Hirst, Millar, Pietzcker, Taylour; class 3, Messrs. Biggs, Blauhuth, Cusack, Driver, Glynn, Harland, Little, Lyon, McLaren, McNaught, Oertel, Stormont; class 4, Messrs. Bieler and Vider; class 5, Messrs. A. Hirst, James and Taylor. Mr. R. Hirst won first prize ( $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ ), and Messrs. Taylour and Millar tied (16-7) for second and third places.

### SUBURBAN CHESS.

By far the most important matter in suburban chess circles was the formation of the Sydney Suburban Chess Association. The success of this venture is in a large manner due to the cordial support it has received from the *Sydney Morning Herald* chess column. It now numbers nine clubs, and a roster of matches has been arranged between them. Mr. Bignold has presented a challenge cup, to be held for a year by the premier club of the previous season, and doubtless some well-wisher will come forward every year to supplement the honour by some permanent trophy. The present executive is strong and very much in earnest, and the body is deserving of the utmost support, if for no other reason than that it affords regular match practice to weaker players, and is a very powerful factor in maintaining interest in the game in the suburbs.

The following details of the formation of the body may not be uninteresting, as showing what may be done when people are in earnest and not afraid of a little work. They are culled from the *Sydney Morning Herald* chess column of 18th January, 1896:—"The Suburban Chess Association held its first formal meeting last night, when the rules drafted at a preliminary one, were considered and amended where necessary. These amended rules will now be considered by the clubs

concerned, and the active work of the body will commence with next month. Among representatives present were :— Mr. North (in the chair) Dr. Lamrock, Messrs. Britten, Ridley, Bradley, De Gyulay, Hiles, Illidge, Lamb and Mr. Bignold, acting Hon. Sec. The association has the support of Balmain, North Shore, Ryde, Petersham, Burwood, Waverley, Kogarah, Parramatta, Glebe, University and Eastern Suburbs clubs, and seems in a fair way to fulfil the important functions which will devolve upon it. Mr. Bignold, in resigning the position of Hon. Secretary, expressed the pleasure it would give him to present a Challenge Cup to the association. We wish the body long life and prosperity, and trust it will continue to receive the same support in the future as in the past, and be the means of bringing out many new players.”

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The Office-bearers of the Association are :—

President.—Hon. J. H. Carruthers.

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. Lamrock and Mr. J. G. North.

Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer.—H. A. Britten.

Hon. Auditors.—W. P. Bradley and G. A. Illidge.

Match Committee.—P. M. Scott, W. Ridley and H. A. Britten.

The body is fortunate in its strong and capable executive—one calculated to command respect for any decisions it is called upon to pronounce.

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Name of Club—“ Balmain Workingmen's Institute Chess and Draughts Club.”

President—R. Hirst.

Vice-Presidents—R. Loudon and W. H. Jonas.

Hon. Secretary—James McGawn.

Hon. Treasurer—E. West.

Committee—G. Philips, J. G. Millar, W. Chalmers, F. Punch and W. Russell.

Club Rooms—Workingmen's Institute.

Special Days—Monday and Thursday evenings.  
Subscription—3s. per quarter, which includes full membership to Institute.  
Membership—25.

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Name of Club—"Burwood School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—S. H. Lambton.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Geo. C. Jones.

Committee—H. Perdrian, W. Kopsen and W. Bethune.

Club Room—Burwood School of Arts. Open daily, 2.30 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 p.m.

Special Days—Tuesday and Saturday nights.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per quarter.

Membership—28.

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Name of Club—"Chatswood Chess and Draughts Club."

President—G. Howarth, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Crabbe, Messrs. Wilkie and W. D. White.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. Wilkie.

Hon. Secretary—Geo. W. Stead.

Committee—Miller, Seagert, R. Hurnett, jun., Howard and Lark.

Club Rooms—Chatswood Hall.

Meeting Nights—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 to 10 p.m.

Subscription—2s. 6d. entrance, 3s. quarterly.

Membership—35.

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Name of Club—"Eastern Suburbs Chess Club."

President—Lient.-Colonel P. B. Walker.

Vice-President—P. M. Scott.

Hon. Secretary—H. L. Cordner (Box 863 G.P.O.)

Hon. Treasurer—W. Craig.

Committee—T. H. Green, A. Horrocks, W. L. Davis, A. C. Godhard, E. A. Kentish.  
Club Rooms—Grand Hotel, Waverley.  
Special Day—Tuesday evening.  
Subscriptions—7s. 6d. per annum  
Membership—35.

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Name of Club—"Marrickville School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—J. J. Farr, J.P.

Vice-President—Major James, R.A.

Hon. Secretary—Major Stevens.

Hon. Treasurer—D. Chenhall.

Committee—J. R. Hanson, W. Wyatt, S Murphy, H. Frazer.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Silver Street, Marrickville.

Special Day—Friday.

Subscription—Being Member of School of Arts, the subscription of which is 5s. per annum.

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Name of Club—"Parramatta School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—D. O'Reilly, M.L.A.

Vice-President—C. O. Lamb.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—G. A. Illidge.

Committee—W. H. Lee, T. Forsyth, Dr. Harrison, T. W. Macqueen and O. Cox.

Club Room—Parramatta School of Arts Smoke Room.

Special Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Subscription—1s. 6d. entrance fee and 1s. per quarter subscription.

Membership—18.

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Name of Club—"Petersham Chess Club."

President—Isaac Doust.

Vice-President—E. G. Barker.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. Ridley.

Committee—All the members.

Club Rooms—This social club, which has been in existence for twenty years, meets once a week at the residences of the members.

Subscription—There is no subscription, but the prizes for the various tournaments (of which there are always two or three in progress) are provided by voluntary contribution.

Membership—17.

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Name of Club—"Ryde Chess Club."

President—J. J. Glynn.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—H. A. Britten.

Committee—W. Hibble, W. Clifton, W. J. Allen, W. Short, A. Collingridge.

Club Rooms—Ryde Council Chambers.

Special Days—Alternate Fridays.

Subscription—1s. per quarter.

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Name of Club—"St. George's Chess Club."

President—Dr. Lamrock.

Hon. Secretary—J. Hiles, Webber's Road, Carlton.

Hon. Treasurer—O. F. Ostlund.

Committee—Willington, Hall and Colvin.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Kogarah.

Special Day—Saturday.

Subscription—10s. per annum.

Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"University Chess Club."

President—Prof. Wilson.

Vice-Presidents—Prof. Scott, Prof. Wood, F. Lloyd.

Hon. Secretary—F. L. Piddington.

Hon. Treasurer—S. D. Chalmers.

Committee—H. E. Whitfield, J. W. F. Stephen, G. H. Broinowski, T. H. Palmer, B. Wallach, and Dr. L. B. Lancaster.

Club Room—University Common Room.

Special Day—Tuesday evening.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per annum.

Membership—About 60. Open to all members of the University.

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## COUNTRY CHESS.

Owing to the courteous permission of the Telegraph Department, country clubs, at the nominal cost of 5s. an hour, are enabled to use the wires when these are not otherwise engaged. In consequence, many clubs have been enabled to try conclusions with one another. This has been facilitated by a "Register" of clubs desirous to play Team and Telegraphic Matches, which the *Sydney Morning Herald* publishes from time to time, and of which many clubs have availed themselves. Doubtless these telegraphic matches will play their part in the formation of a Country Chess Association, an undertaking which has our heartiest sympathy.

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## COUNTRY CLUBS.

Circulars have been forwarded to very many country towns in Australia, and such particulars as have been supplied in reply are given by us. We have to thank the honorary secretaries of clubs for their courtesies in the matter. In many cases we received the mournful intelligence that there was no club in the town written to, evidently from some enthusiast, as it was generally accompanied by an expression of regret. We hope in our next issue to be able to report that more clubs have been established. We are quite aware of the



fact that the information *re* country clubs is not nearly as full as their importance warrants, and we trust in future issues to make good the deficiency.

Name of Club—"Bathurst School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—Rev. F. Tracy.

Vice-President—J. McKay.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. J. Crane.

Committee—Rev. F. Tracy, Dr. Hurst, Messrs. J. McKay, W. J. Crane, E. C. Andrews, F. H. Boyd, W. Lee, F. H. Boyd, G. S. White.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Bathurst.

Special Day—Friday.

Subscription—1s. per quarter.

Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"Bombala School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—H. M. Joseph.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Fred. H. Downing.

Committee.—Rev. G. P. Metcalfe, Messrs. Robins and Symonds.

Club Rooms—School of Arts.

Membership—About 15.

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Name of Club—"Bowral School of Arts Chess Club."

President—R. S. McKenzie (Mayor).

Vice-Presidents—Gavin George and T. B. Melhuish.

Hon. Secretary—Norman E. Litchfield.

Hon. Treasurer—H. B. Linthorn.

Committee—J. H. Grovenor, S. Russell, and George Frost.

Club Rooms—Bowral School of Arts.

Special Days—Thursdays and Tuesdays.

Subscription—1s. entrance fee, 1s. per quarter.

Name of Club—"Broken Hill Chess and Draughts Club."

President—William Russess.

Vice-President—J. Griffiths.

Hon. Secretary—F. M. Körner.

Hon. Treasurer—J. C. Dobbyn.

Committee—Christenson, H. H. Hart, Gibson, Greenslade, Trenawan, and Pengel (retiring president).

Club Room—Coffee Palace, Sulphide Street.

Special Night—Every Friday.

Subscription—Half-a-guinea a year.

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Name of Club—"Coonamble Chess Club."

President—R. R. Bailey.

Vice-President—R. G. Francis.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—John M. Rees.

Committee—F. T. Berman, F. C. Whiting, and S. L. Nail.

Club Rooms—At Mr. Crook's Commercial Hotel.

Special Night—Every Friday.

Subscription—5s. yearly.

Membership—About 20.

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Name of Club—"Dungog School of Arts Chess Club."

Hon. Secretary—H. E. Elliott.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Dungog.

Membership—About 12.

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Name of Club—"Goulburn Chess Club."

President—John Lumsden.

Vice-Presidents—W. C. Taylor, E. F. Thomas.

Hon. Secretary—George E. Wilton, Postal Department, Goulburn.

Hon. Treasurer—J. P. Astbury.

Committee—T. T. Russell, D. Drummond, A. Triglone.

Club Rooms—Mechanics Institute.

Subscription—1s. per quarter in addition to subscription to Mechanics' Institute.

Membership—80.

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Name of Club—"Granville Chess and Draughts Club."

President—Wm. Ritchie.

Vice-Presidents—B. Fairweather, J. T. Parker.

Hon. Secretary—Sam. V. Gordon, South Street, Granville.

Hon. Treasurer—Wm. Gray.

Committee—James Kay, George Dutle, David Adams, Tom McKay, Tom Northy, A. Hilchener.

Club Room—South Street, Granville.

Club open every day from 2 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Subscription—Entrance fee, 1s. ; 3d. per week.

Membership—60 members on roll.

Auditors—James Kay and Alf. Hitchiner.

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Name of Club—"Grenfell Chess and Draughts Club."

President—W. Maitland.

Hon Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Sippel.

Committee—Rev. J. Milne, Dr. Rygate, Messrs. Maitland, Watts, and W. Sippel.

Club Rooms—Reading Room, Grenfell School of Arts.

Subscription—Membership School of Arts.

Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"Gulgong Chess Club."

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. L. M. McCreddie.

Club Rooms—White's Chambers, Gulgong.

Special Days—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Subscription—2s. 6d. entrance, 1s. monthly.

Membership—11.

Name of Club—"Hill End and Tambaroora Chess Club."

President—G. H. Bryant.

Vice-President—T. J. McGrath.

Hon. Secretary—A. J. Meynink.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. Davey.

Committee—President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

Club Rooms—Clarke Street.

Special Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Subscription—Admission 2s. 6d., and calls when necessary.

Membership—17.

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Name of Club—"Lambton Chess Club."

President—R. Snowball.

Vice-Presidents—Jas. Morgan, W. Daun.

Hon. Secretary—Chas. Noble.

Hon. Treasurer—Geo. Wright.

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Name of Club—"East Maitland Chess Club."

President—Jas. Vernon.

Hon. Secretary—J. Fred. Volckman.

Club Rooms—Mechanics' Institute, East Maitland.

Special Days—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Subscription—Free to members of Institute.

Membership—14.

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Name of Club—"Molong School of Arts Chess Club."

President—A. S. Bridekirk.

Vice-Presidents—R. P. Martin, E. E. Finch.

Hon. Secretary—G. H. Davis.

Hon. Treasurer—J. R. Petersen.

Committee—F. J. E. Rae, J. Rubie, J. Cotter, Leatham.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Molong.

Subscription—Free to members of School of Arts.

Name of Club—"Mudgee Chess and Draughts Club."  
President—J. J. Phillips.  
Vice-President—Rev. C. W. Willis.  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—D. R. Macdonald.  
Committee—Antill, Phillips, Barnett, Willis, and  
Macdonald.  
Club Rooms—School of Arts.  
Special Day—Wednesday.  
Subscription—2s. 6d.  
Membership—9.

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Name of Club—"Muswellbrook Chess and Draught  
Club."  
President—Wm. L. C. Brecht.  
Vice-President—W. C. Priest.  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. McNeill.  
Committee—Wm. McNeill, F. C. Weibe, W. C.  
Priest.  
Club Rooms—School of Arts.  
Special Days—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Subscription—2s. per year.

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Name of Club—"Newcastle School of Arts Chess  
Club."  
President—H. J. Brown.  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—R. Bedford Daly.  
Committee—W. Alsop, T. Bartley, F. Earp, M.  
Doherty.  
Club Room—School of Arts, Newcastle.  
Subscription—2s. per annum.  
Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"Orange School of Arts Chess  
Club."  
President—Jas. Torpy.  
Vice-President—R. Houston.  
Hon Secretary and Treasurer—S. J. Plowman.

Committee—R. Houston, B. Tratham, O. C. Gardiner, C. Chapman, A. S. Lee, S. J. Plowman.

Club Rooms—School of Arts.

Subscription—1s. 3d. per quarter.

Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"The Queanbeyan School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—W. R. Cattle.

Vice-Presidents—H. G. Skelton, C. Burn.

Hon. Secretary—George Nugent.

Hon. Treasurer—W. M. Trenery.

Committee—As above.

Club Rooms—Queanbeyan School of Arts.

Special Days—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Subscription—1s. per quarter.

Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"Wallsend School of Arts Chess Club."

President—Wm. G. Neville.

Vice-President—Hy. Rushton.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—E. J. Jones.

Committee—Thompson, Lewis and Grierson.

Club Rooms—Wallsend School of Arts.

Club meets every evening.

Subscription—1s. per quarter.

Membership—Members of School of Arts.

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Name of Club—"Wentworth Falls Chess and Draughts Club.

President—Walter F. Weeks.

Hon. Secretary—George Crawshaw.

Hon. Treasurer—Hutchinson.

Committee—John Poulton, William Robinson.

Club Rooms—Boonara Street, Wentworth Falls.

Special Days—Wednesday, 7.30 to 10 p.m.

Subscription—1s. per quarter.

Membership—By nomination and election ; entrance fee, 2s.

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### CHESS NOTABILITIES.

Circulars were despatched to all the leading players in the colony, inviting them to furnish records of their chess career. Where no replies were received, it was understood to mean that the players in question were averse to having their doings chronicled. While regretting the decision, the editor of this Annual felt he had no option but to respect the wishes of the gentlemen concerned. An exception, however, was made in the case of Mr. Wallace, as it was felt his position was a public one, and the chess column conducted by him furnished the necessary information.

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Mr. H. B. Bignold, School of Arts, Sydney and Petersham Clubs.—Vice-President Sydney School of Arts Chess Club. Played for Southern Tasmania against Northern twice, winning on each occasion ; won second prize Hobart handicap tourney, 1892, playing in class II. ; won second prize School of Arts handicap tourney, 1894, playing in class I. ; played for New South Wales against Victoria in May, 1895, drawing his game.

Mr. H. A. Britten, Ryde Club.—Hon. Secretary Sydney Suburban Chess Association ; Hon. Secretary Ryde Chess Club, is largely responsible for the smooth working of the association, as he devotes much time and tact to its affairs.

Hon. J. H. Carruthers, St. George's Club.—President Sydney Suburban Chess Association, is also a member of the St. George's Chess Club.

Mr. L. S. Crackanthorp, Wagga Wagga Club.—Has held championship of his club since his arrival there in 1892, with an interval of three months; when Mr. Riley obtained it. Played against Victoria, drawing with Mr. Stanley, and against South Australia, losing to Mr. Monk. Has held his own in off-hand play against some of the best players in the colony.

Mr. W. Crane Junr., Sydney and Eastern Suburbs Clubs.—Has for very many years been at the head of chess in Sydney. Combining great tact and kindness with the extensive knowledge of the game, the lot of arbiter very frequently falls to him. He was some years chess champion of Australia, and has played in more intercolonial matches than some intercolonial players can count years. He is a prominent member of the Sydney Club, and is a member of the Sydney Suburban Chess Association, and plays in its matches. His annotations of games command respect throughout Australia. Mr. Crane is also well versed in the problem art, and shared with his colleague, Mr. J. J. Glynn, the duties of judge in the recent *Sydney Morning Herald* problem tourney.

Mr. C. Delohery, Sydney and Eastern Suburbs Clubs, was Hon. Secretary of the old Sydney Chess Club. Played against South Australia and lost through mis-reading a move, was elected to play against Blackburne, when that master gave an exhibition of simultaneous blindfold play, in the Protestant Hall, Sydney, and defeated him.

Mr. J. J. Glynn, Ryde Club.—Has been the father of the Ryde Chess Club, and has gained many of the tourneys in connection therewith. It is in the problem world, however, that this player has chiefly won his laurels, gaining among other prizes, first and second place in the *Town and Country* problem tourney of 1876. On account of his standing in the problem world, Mr Glynn was invited to undertake, together with Mr. W



Crane Junr., the duties of judge in the *Sydney Morning Herald* first problem tourney. "The Problem Art" in the present volume is from his pen.

Mr. G. B. Hall, Petersham, Sydney, and School of Arts Clubs.—In 1887 played for South Australia in the Adelaide Chess Congress, and tied with Mr. Tullidge of Victoria, for fifth prize—winning 4 games and losing 5. From 1889-93, Mr. Hall represented Victoria twice in intercolonial matches, drawing with Mr. Apperly (of S.A.) and defeating Mr. MacDonald (of S.A.) Mr. Hall tied with Mr. Henderson for second prize, in School of Arts, Sydney tourney of '95. For this colony, Mr. Hall has played three times in intercolonial telegraphic matches, drawing with Mr. Loughran (Vic.) 1895, winning against Mr. Hodgson (Vic.) in 1895, and Mr. Holloway (S.A.) 1895. Mr. Hall won the Hutton gold medal and first prize of the Sydney Chess Club handicap tourney. In this contest, Mr. Hall conclusively made good his position as a first-class player, by winning 4 games out of 5 from Mr. Wallace, champion of Australia, at the odds of pawn and move. Mr. Hall in the Petersham Chess Club, recently won first prize in three successive tourneys.

Mr. Roland Hirst, School of Arts and Balmain Clubs.—Played for N. S. Wales against Victoria last May, and against South Australia last November, drawing his games in both matches. Won first prize in the recent handicap tournament at the School of Arts, his score being  $16\frac{1}{2}$  wins to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  losses. Mr. R. Hirst is a member of the committee of the School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club, and he was recently appointed the president of the Balmain Chess and Draughts Club.

Mr. G. A. Illidge, Parramatta Chess Club.—Hon. Secretary Parramatta Chess Club; is also one of its delegates on the council of the Sydney and Suburban Chess Association. He has improved considerably of

late in his play, and will no doubt represent the colony in an intercolonial match one of these days.

Mr. J. L. Jacobsen, School of Arts, Sydney, and Petersham Clubs. — Has twice won the championship of the parent Sydney Club. In 1887 Mr. Jacobsen won the championship of Queensland, and the Mein gold medal. He edited with marked success the chess column in the *Queenslander* for some time. In 1889 he came to this colony, and soon started a chess column in the *Illustrated Sydney News*. Defeated Mr. W. Ridley, Rev. T. E. Ash, and Dr. De Vine in private matches. In 1891 won 2nd prize in Sydney championship tourney, and 1st prize in 1895, and from 1889-95 1st prize in three Sydney handicap tourneys. Mr. Jacobsen has played in several intercolonial matches for this colony. His style is marked by great brilliancy, and he is without doubt one of the strongest players in Australia.

Mr. W. H. Jonas, Sydney, School of Arts, and Balmain Clubs. — Played for New South Wales against Victoria this year, drawing his game. He is a comparatively recent arrival from Scotland, and was soon selected to represent the colony in a telegraph match.

Mr. S. H. Lambton, Burwood Club. — President Burwood Chess and Draughts Club; was for many years a member of the old Burwood Chess Club, which shares with the Petersham Chess Club a historic past. He has always taken a great interest in the game, and is well to the fore when any project to benefit it is under consideration.

Dr Lamrock, St. George's Club, Kogarah. — Vice-President of Sydney Suburban Chess Association, and President of St. George's Chess Club, Kogarah. Plays one of the strongest boards in his club.

Colonel Lassetter. — Vice-President Sydney Chess Club. Donor of the "Colonel Lassetter" trophy for winter handicap tourney now in progress in that club.

**Mr. R. Loudon, Balmain Club.**—Vice-President Balmain Chess Club, is a strong supporter of the Suburban Chess Association, and a good friend to the game in his district.

**Mr. S. MacDonnell, Sydney, and Eastern Suburbs Clubs.**—Late Hon. Secretary Sydney Chess Club. Does not indulge in match play to any great extent, but is a book player of extensive reading. In a game reported in the *S. M. Herald* chess column (27/7/95) he announced mate in seven moves in the middle game!

**Dr. A. H. Nash, School of Arts Club.**—President of the School of Arts Chess Club. Is an enthusiastic and improving player, although pressure of work forbids his devoting the necessary time to the study of the pastime.

**Mr. J. G. North, Sydney and Ryde Clubs.**—Vice-President Sydney Suburban Chess Association. Has taken a great interest in the successful working of that body. He has on many occasions done good service for Ryde in club matches.

**Mr. J. F. Paige, Sydney Club.**—Hon Treasurer Sydney Chess Club, acted for a long time in that capacity for the School of Arts Club.

**Mr. W. Ridley, Sydney and Petersham Clubs.**—Has won 1st prizes in handicap tourneys in the old Sydney, School of Arts, and Suburban Chess Clubs. Has often represented this colony in intercolonial matches. Drew against Blackburne when that player gave an exhibition of simultaneous blindfold play in Sydney. Edited the chess column in the *Town and Country Journal* for some time.

**Mr. H. Taylour, School of Arts Club.**—Played for this colony against Victoria, 1894, and won the game from Mr. Hall, and against the same colony drew with Mr. G. W. Baynes.

**Mr. A. Vider, School of Arts Club.**—Has for many years filled the position of Honorary Secretary of the School of Arts Chess Club, with zeal and untiring energy.

Lieut. Col. P. B. Walker, Sydney and Eastern Suburbs Clubs.—Is an intercolonial player of many years standing, and was for a long period a member of the historic Burwood Chess Club. He has held many dignities in connection with chess, having been president of various clubs (among others, that of the School of Arts,) and now holds the same position in the Eastern Suburbs Club. Lieut. Col. Walker has devoted much time to chess. His chess library is singularly complete, and his influence has always been placed at the service of the game.

Mr. E. N. Wallace, Sydney Club.—Chess champion of Australasia. Is a singularly versatile player, having studied every department of the game. Besides being a strong board player, he has time and again shown his prowess in simultaneous and *sans voir* play, besides having indulged in problem composition. The following is an estimate of his play, taken from the *Daily Telegraph* (22nd April, 1896), the chess column of which journal is edited by himself :—"Mr. E. N. Wallace, the chess champion of Australasia, is in his 24th year, and has had an unbroken record of successes in his chess career. His name first became known to the Australian chess players in 1891, when he won the Queensland championship with a score of 21 wins out of a possible 22. Coming down to Sydney in 1893, he challenged Mr. Crane, the then champion of Australasia, and defeated him after a prolonged struggle by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . This match is remarkable for the fact that out of the 16 games played the first 10 resulted in both players winning two, with six draws. In the last six games Mr. Wallace won four and drew two. His late match with Mr. Esling last year, in which the champion proved successful in retaining his title by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  is still fresh in the memory of chess players. In intercolonial contests he has done good service for the colony, having played in four matches, winning three games and drawing one.

defeating Mr. Harrison, South Australia, in 1893, Mr. Charlick, South Australia, in 1895, Mr. Esling, Victoria, 1894, and drawing against Mr. Esling in 1895. As a player his style is very attractive to the onlookers. He moves with great coolness and decision, even in the most difficult and complicated situations, and usually consumes very little time, some of his replies being almost instantaneous. He is, however, weak in the art of combination—has little of that gift by which most of the chess masters can form beautiful pictures in their minds and then place them on the board. His combinations whilst oftentimes brilliant, are generally wanting in depth and soundness; he will, however, always be a formidable attacking player from the rapidity with which he can combine his forces and mass them on a given point. Mr. Wallace's chief strength is shown in the defence of a critical position, in which he displays much resource, and his end games, when he has a winning advantage, are usually conducted with mathematical precision."

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## JOURNALS IN N. S. WALES HAVING LEADING CHESS COLUMNS.

*Balmain Observer*, edited by Mr. W. H. Jonas.

*Daily Telegraph* (Sydney), conducted by Mr. Wallace, specially valuable for annotations of games. It recently held a problem tourney, which was well patronised.

The *Maitland Weekly Mercury* has recently opened a chess column.

The *Ryde Electorate Times* has a chess column under the editorship of Mr. J. J. Glynn. As would be expected, the section devoted to the problem art is specially valuable.

The *Sydney Mail* has had a chess column for many ears. Fortunate in the possession of an editor for

some time chess champion of Australasia, its annotations command universal attention.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, with the inception of its chess column, commenced a series of tourneys. Chiefly instrumental in forming the Suburban Chess Association. Publishes from time to time a register of country clubs desirous of playing team and telegraph matches. This journal has conducted 5 solution tourneys, and while still maintaining these two-move problem tourneys, it has lately commenced a master's solution tourney for advanced solvers. A brilliancy prize offered by it was awarded to Mr. Charlick, of Adelaide. A problem tourney, in which Messrs. W. Crane, jun., and J. J. Glynn were judges, drew 72 entries last year (a second one is now current). The prize was awarded to Mr. H. P. Williams, and special prizes to Messrs. C. W. Marsh (Coolgardie) and W. D. Burns (Oamaru). The successful problems will be found in another portion of this book. This journal is interested at the present time in the endeavour to form a Country Chess Association and a N. S. Wales Chess Association.

The *Town and Country Journal* has for some time maintained a chess column, which is evidently in touch with a very large number of country players.

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## CHESS IN MELBOURNE FOR FORTY YEARS.

BY THOMAS HARLIN, M.A.

(Formerly President of the Melbourne Chess Club.)

Organised chess in Victoria dates from 1855. In the year the first champion of the colony was determined by a series of matches of the best of three games. The last three survivors were Mr. A. G. McCombe, the late M

Hamel, and the late Mr. Watts (who used to boast that he had been a metropolitan player, and whose record, according to tradition, went back to days when he had given the great Staunton the odds of pawn and move). The final contest was between Mr. Watts and Mr. McCombe, and its course was that the first of the three games was won by Mr. Watts, and the other two were drawn. Mr. Watts used to tell afterwards, with keen enjoyment of the reminiscence, that Mr. McCombe immediately proceeded to set up the pieces for a fourth game, whereupon he was taken aback by his opponent's assertion that the match was over—one win and two draws being, without any possibility of doubt, the best of three games. The claim could not be disputed, and so Mr. Watts was acknowledged the first champion of Victoria.

The next noteworthy fact was that the Melbourne players of the day met for practice at the City Buffet, prominent among them being Messrs. Burns, Ellis, Heinemann, P. D. Phillips, Tullidge, and at a later period Messrs. Goldsmith, L. S. Phillips, and Sedgfield. At the beginning of 1866 an open handicap tourney was arranged, for which there were about 20 competitors. It was played on the cutting-down principal, the field being reduced by degrees to Messrs. Burns, Ellis, Hamel, Sedgfield, and Tullidge. The ultimate result of the play was that the first prize was won by Mr. Burns, and the second by Mr. Ellis.

The play in the tourney was completed in June, 1866, and, as a sequel, a meeting of chess players was held at Nissen's Café, with Sir George Stephen in the chair, and it was resolved to establish a chess society under the name of the Melbourne Chess Club.

In 1867 there was a second handicap tourney, with an entry of 24 competitors. The first class consisted of two divisions, an upper, monopolised by Mr. Burns, and a lower consisting of Messrs. Candler, Goldsmith, McCombe, Sedgfield, and Tullidge. Mr. Burns gave

the move to each of the other players of the first class, and he was similarly penalised in regard to the players of classes other than the first, being required, for example, to give knight and move as against knight, and pawn and two as against pawn and one. The result of the play was that the first prize was won by Mr. Burns, and the second by Mr. Tullidge. It may be interesting to note that this tourney gave Mr. Burns his first opportunity of showing his capacity as an analyst. He was invited, and he accepted the invitation, to act as reporter of the match for *Bell's Life in Victoria*. This journal was subsequently incorporated with the sporting department of the *Australasian*. Chess had previously appeared as a heading in the *Argus*, and its file for 1855 contains the scores of some of the games played in the championship contests of that year.

In 1868 the chess players of Victoria played their first intercolonial match by telegraph. It was fought with the players of South Australia, and with arrangements for adjournments and resumed sittings. Thus there was no necessity for resorting, in degenerate modern fashion, to closet analysis in order to determine the issue of any of the games. Of these there were 7, and the result was that Victoria won 5, South Australia won 1, and 1 was drawn. In September, 1870, the Victorian Chess Association was formed, with Mr. P. D. Phillips as president, and with Mr. Burns and the late Mr. C. M. Fisher, then of Ballarat, as vice-presidents. It was called into existence in order that there might be an executive to arrange for contemplated telegraph matches between Victoria and New South Wales, and though its functions have long since lapsed to the Melbourne Chess Club, it was responsible for the conduct of several of such contests. The first of them was fought on November 9, 1870, with adjournments and resumed sittings, as was then the rule, and with seven players a side. This was established as the normal



magnitude for representative intercolonial chess teams. Within comparatively recent years, however, the number has been increased in order to meet the necessity of finding places for the younger players who are constantly coming forward to push the older from their seats. Another characteristic of telegraphic matches, as originally arranged, was that the pairing of the players was determined by lot. That is now abandoned, and players are pitted against each other in the presumed order of their strength. The hope, in 1870, was that a telegraph chess match between Victoria and New South Wales would be an annual fixture; but that hope has not been realised, and the total number of matches up to date has only been 18, of which two can hardly claim to be representative in their character.

Full details are given in the accompanying table :—

Number.	Date.	Players.	Wins for Victoria.	Wins for N. S. Wales.	Draws.	Referred for adjudication
1	November 9, 1870	7	3	1	3	—
2	November 9, 1871	7	3	1	3	—
3	November 9, 1872	7	3	3	1	—
4	November 9, 1873	7	4	2	1	—
5	November 9, 1874	7	5	1	1	—
6	May 24, 1876	7	5	1	1	—
7	May 23, 1877	6	3	1	2	—
8	May 24, 1879	7	1	8	3	—
9	May 24, 1880	7	4	8	—	—
10	November 9, 1883	7	4	2	1	—
11	November 9, 1884	7	4	3	—	—
12	May 24, 1885	6	3	3	—	—
13	November 9, 1885	7	3	1	3	—
14	May 24, 1886	7	3	2	2	—
15	May 24, 1892	9*	4	3	2	—
16	May 24, 1894	12*	3	6	3	7
17	May 24, 1895	10*	1	2	7	7
18	May 24, 1896	10*	4	3	3	6
Totals ...		187	60	41	36	20

## NOTES.

In the score of Match 1, one disputed game is recorded as drawn.

Match 3 was drawn.

Match 12 was drawn. It was played between the Victorian Chess Club and the Sydney School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club.

In the score of Match 14 one unfinished game is recorded in favour of New South Wales. The match was played between the Victorian Chess Club and the Sydney School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club.

The star in the column for number of players indicates that the players were paired on the presumed order of their strength.

The issues of the total of 20 games referred for adjudication were 3 wins for Victoria, 7 wins for New South Wales, and 10 draws.

## SUMMARY.

Victoria, 13 wins ; New South Wales, 3 wins ; and 2 drawn matches.

The telegraphic contests between Victoria and South Australia have been very few in number—only 3 in all. The details are given in the accompanying table :—

Number.	Date.	Players.	Wins for Victoria.	Wins for S. Australia.	Draws.	Referred for Adjudication.
1	September 21, 1868	7	5	1	1	—
2	November 9, 1892	11*	4	5	2	—
3	November 9, 1893	11*	9	2	—	—
Totals ...		29	18	8	3	3

NOTES.

The stars in the column for number of players intimates that the players were paired in the presumed order of their strength.

The issues of the three games referred for adjudication were : 2 wins for Victoria, and 1 win for South Australia.

SUMMARY.

Victoria, 2 wins ; South Australia, 1 win.

Returning now to the records of the Melbourne Chess Club, there was another handicap tourney held in 1871. There were twenty-five competitors, and, as was then usual, the play was conducted on the cutting-down system, survivals and retirements being determined by three-game matches. One of the conditions was that "unless with the consent of his adversary, no player shall be allowed to smoke." It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the course of this contest and of other similar tourneys, but it may be mentioned that in 1873 a handicap challenge cup was presented to the club by the proprietors of the *Australasian* and the *Leader*, and that this was eventually won by Mr. Burns. It may also be noted that in 1880 Mr. F. K. Esling, the present champion of Victoria, made his appearance as a player in Melbourne chess circles, and that in 1881 he demonstrated his chess quality by defeating Mr. Burns at the odds of pawn and move.

A match of five up, for a stake of £25 a-side, was played at the beginning of 1875 between the late Mr. C. M. Fisher and Mr. L. Goldsmith. As one time the score stood in favour of Mr. Goldsmith by 4 to 2. But he had then shot his bolt, and although he subsequently drew some games, his opponent secured all the wins, the final score being : Fisher, 5 wins ; Goldsmith, 4 wins, and 3 draws. The match caused a great amount of excitement in Victorian chess circles, and for a time

there was great activity at the Melbourne Chess Club. By degrees, however, a change came. Lethargy crept in, and, as early as 1878, the club was threatened with death from inanition. With the view of giving it a new lease of life, it was resolved to try the experiment of introducing whist, and new and suitable quarters were found in a private house. The experiment resulted in a large increase in the number of members. Chess, however, almost went to the wall, and in the report presented to the annual meeting of 1883, the committee frankly acknowledged that whist was the principal support of the club. Towards the end of the same year the Victorian Club was founded, originally under the name of the Victorian Chess and Draughts Club. After a time the draughts-players seceded, leaving behind them an organisation that did yeoman service for several years in the encouragement of chess among the younger generation of players. At a comparatively early date, the chess-playing element of the older club made proposals for an amalgamation of forces; but the terms that would have been required by the committee of the Victorian club were such as the older players were unable to accept, and at the beginning of 1885 they seceded from the Chess and Draughts Club, and re-established the old club under its original name. They had the use, for a few months, of a large room at the Victoria Coffee Palace. Subsequently an agreement was made with the Victorian Club, under which there was a common tenancy of quarters in Little Collins Street, with right of occupancy, however, to the respective bodies concerned on alternate nights only. This arrangement, which simplified the solution of the rent problem, was continued for a considerable time.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne was in Victoria at the beginning of 1885, and on the 8th of January he gave a blind-fold exhibition, meeting eight players simultaneously. The Victorian team consisted of Messrs. Esling,

Fleming, Hamel, Landells, Loughran, Lush, Stephen, and Witton. Mr. Blackburne's score was a draw with Mr. Esling, a draw with Mr. Loughran, and a win from each of the other six players. The display of Mr. Blackburne's wonderful skill attracted a very numerous assemblage of spectators, with Mr. Justice Williams in the chair. The English champion went afterwards to Warrnambool, where he played 10 simultaneous blindfold games, winning 8, drawing 1, and losing 1. He gave similar exhibitions at Portland and at Hamilton, but in neither case on so large a scale. His last appearance in Victoria was at the Victorian Chess Club, where he played 20 simultaneous cross-board games for a score of 18 wins and 2 draws. The late Mr. John Wisker had preceded him as an exponent of simultaneous blindfold play; but Mr. Wisker's opponents had consisted of second and third-class players, the number being limited to 6, and his best record had been a score of 4 wins and 2 losses. Mr. Blackburne's successors in Victoria as blindfold players on a considerable scale have been Mr. Brockelbank, whose maximum number of games was 6; and Mr. F. H. Wilson, who has not yet ventured on trying more than 4.

The idea of holding an intercolonial chess congress was mooted at Adelaide in 1886, and the idea was realised in the following year, Mr. Esling, Mr. Tullidge, and Mr. Witton going as representatives of Victorian chess, and returning with the second prize, won by Mr. Esling, and the fourth prize won by Mr. Tullidge. It was at this congress that the title of chess champion of Australasia was conferred for the first time, and its recipient was Mr. Henry Charlick, of Adelaide. Soon afterwards the Victorian Chess Club suggested that the second intercolonial congress should be held at Melbourne during 1888—the centennial year—and the suggestion was discussed at the annual meeting in September of the Melbourne Chess Club. A joint

committee was appointed, and the proposition was put into shape. The promoters had, however, to bear with the disappointment of receiving monetary support on a much more modest scale than they had hoped. Nevertheless, the funds placed at their disposal were sufficient to provide prizes both for a major and a minor tourney, and also for a problem competition. The tourneys were held in October, 1888, the opening ceremony being performed by the late Chief Justice Higinbotham, whose speech on the occasion was a masterly eulogy on the claims of the game. There were eight competitors in the major tourney, and the championship was won by Mr. Crane, of New South Wales; the second prize being won by Mr. Charlick, of Adelaide; the third by Mr. Tullidge, of Melbourne, and the fourth by Mr. Brockelbank, then of the Ponsonby Chess Club, New Zealand. Both Mr. Burns and Mr. Esling were unable to play. In the minor tourney the competitors numbered twenty, and the first prize was won by Mr. Harrison, of Adelaide. In the problem tourney, Mr. R. L. Hodgson, of Melbourne, carried off the chief prize, and Mr. B. G. Laws, then of London, was announced as the composer of the best of the three-movers submitted in the competition.

The years that have since lapsed have seen sundry changes in the Victorian chess world, the first of which was the abandonment of the Box and Cox system under which the Melbourne and the Victorian Chess Clubs met in the same room, but on alternate nights. This added largely to the expenditure of both bodies on the item of rent, the ultimate result being that the younger association collapsed under its share of the weight. Many of its members are now identified with the Melbourne Chess Club, which, after a long series of experiments in search of accommodation in Melbourne hotels and coffee-houses, is now housed in a large room at the Melbourne Athenæum. This labours under the

disadvantage of being situated at a great height above the ground level ; but in all other respects it is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is now used. While the clubs were still in existence, there were sundry friendly trials of strength between them, and in 1890 the younger instituted an open competition for the chess championship of Melbourne. The entries included four of the members of the Melbourne Chess Club, and after an exciting struggle with Mr. Esling, the championship was won by Mr. Hodgson.

The championship tourney of 1891 was conducted under the direction of the Melbourne Chess Club, and an effort was made to arrange for the inclusion of country players among the competitors. However, this was found to be impracticable, and the competitors in the second championship tourney were all Melbourne players. They numbered seventeen, and Mr. Esling was the winner of the championship.

Similar contests have taken place in each succeeding year, and Mr. Esling still remains unbeaten. At the same time the tourney of 1896 has provided him with a close follower in Mr. Tullidge, whose record for soundness, strength and consistent steadiness of play goes back to the very earliest days of the Melbourne Chess Club.

On November 9th, 1894, a meeting, which was largely attended by country players, was held at the Melbourne Chess Club, and the Victorian Country Chess Association was founded, with the object of encouraging the practice of the game in the country districts. It was arranged that the first annual general meeting of the association should be held at Ballarat at the end of 1895 ; and the consideration of the constitution and of the rules was remitted to a sub-committee consisting of residents of Bendigo. The formation of the association was immediately followed by a match, 28 a side, between town and country representatives, a

few of the leading town players being omitted from the list. Forty-eight games in all were played, of which 27 were won for the town, 18 for the country, and 3 were drawn. It was intended to make the Town v. Country match an annual fixture, but so far the intention has not been realised. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the association seems, ever since its foundation, to be in a state of suspended vitality.

It was announced at the annual dinner of the Melbourne Chess Club, held in September, 1894, that, yielding to repeated pressure on the part of his friends, Mr. Esling had at length consented to challenge Mr. Wallace to play a match for the chess championship of Australasia, and that he had made two stipulations : one, that the championship question should be determined in Melbourne ; and the other that the date of the contemplated match should be arranged so as to fit in conveniently with his engagements as an officer in the railway service of Victoria. The match was played during June, 1895. It resulted, after an exciting struggle, in the defeat of Mr. Esling by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  points to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points, with 3 drawn games not counting. While the contest was in progress, Mr. Hodgson intimated that it was his intention to challenge the winner. He did so a few months later, and was decisively beaten in Sydney by 7 wins to 1, with one draw not counting. Mr. Hodgson acknowledges that he was defeated on his merits, but at the same time there is a general feeling in Victoria that his play was by no means up to the level of his best form.

Many incidents, which were of considerable importance at the period of their occurrence, have been omitted from the preceding rapid historical sketch. Among them may be mentioned a match in which Mr. Burns defeated the late Mr. Wisker ; a match never brought to a conclusion, in which Mr. Esling showed marked superiority over Mr. Gossip ; a visit paid to Australasian



chess circles a few years ago by Baron von Heydebrand und der Laza, which, however, would be most appropriately noted in the chapter devoted to chess in New Zealand; open handicap tourneys which have attracted large fields of competitors; numbers of friendly matches between prominent players; and games by correspondence, some of which have attracted attention in Europe and in America, played between pairs of Victorian towns and pairs of Victorian clubs. But the leading events in the story of chess in Melbourne for the last 40 years have at least been indicated; and if little has been said about the progress of the game in the country districts, the fault lies with the players, most of whom have ignored the applications that were made to them for information.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY MR. H. CHARLICK.

In 1863 a meeting of chess players was held at "The Shades," King William Street, Adelaide, and the result was the formation of the Adelaide Chess Club. A problem club had been in existence for a considerable time in Adelaide, and in this manner some of the masterpieces of Healey, Campbell, and other leading composers had been solved.

In 1864, the city club organised the first tournament in the colony, the winners being Messrs. H. Charlick and the late W. J. Fullarton.

In 1867 the club was re-modelled, resulting in the formation of the present Adelaide Chess Club, the history of which is practically the history of the game in South Australia. For many years it was the only club devoted to chess in the colony, but the activity and skill of its members soon made it one of the foremost clubs in Australia. In 1868 it carried to a successful

issue the most remarkable handicap tournament that has been contested in South Australia. All the best talent in the colony was engaged. The winner again proved to be Mr. H. Charlick, who, although in the first class, went through the contest without a loss, his score being 23 wins and one draw. Later in the same year, the club challenged the Melbourne Chess Club to a match by telegraph. The Victorian team included such players as Messrs. Burns, Goldsmith, Tullidge, Ellis, Sedgfield and McCombe, and Adelaide was decisively beaten. This was the forerunner of the long series of intercolonial telegraph contests which have since taken place in Australia.

The history of the club for many years afterwards would include the recital of numerous tournaments and matches by telegraph and over the board with other South Australian chess clubs which by this time had sprung into being.

In 1885 a great impetus was given to the cultivation of the game in South Australia by the visit of the English champion, Mr. J. H. Blackburne, who gave one of his wonderful blindfold performances in the Adelaide Town Hall, and also an exhibition of simultaneous play.

In 1887 the Adelaide Chess Club organised the first Australian Chess Congress. Two tournaments were arranged, one, the major, being designed for representative talent of the various colonies, and the other, the minor, for the encouragement of local skill, £150 being offered for prizes. The undertaking was a thorough success. The chief tourney attracted as competitors, Messrs. Crewe, Esling, Tullidge and Witton, from Melbourne; Messrs. Gossip and Heiman, from Sydney; Mr. Hookham, the veteran champion of New Zealand; and Messrs. Charlick, Eiffe and Hall who formed the South Australian contingent. The first prize of £50 and the championship of Australia was won by

Mr. Charlick with a score of 6 wins and 3 draws; Mr. Esling took the second prize of £30, with half a point less; Mr. Gossip, the third, £20; Mr. Heiman, the fourth, £10; the fifth, £5, being divided between Messrs. Hall and Tullidge, who made equal scores. The winners in the minor tourney were Messrs. Fuss, Macdonald, Belcher, Earle, Machin, Harrison, and Laughton. A special prize of £5 5s., given by the *Australasian* for the most brilliant game, was awarded to Mr. Gossip for the game he won from Mr. Esling.

The following year, Messrs. Charlick and Harrison, as the representatives of the Adelaide Chess Club, attended the Second Australian Congress, which was held in Melbourne, the former entering the major tourney, and the latter the minor tourney. The former tied with Mr. Crane, both emerging from the struggle without losing a game. The tie match, which resulted, was won by Mr. Crane by 2 games to 1 and several draws. Mr. Crane thus secured the first prize of £60 and the championship of Australia. The second prize, £40, was won by Mr. Charlick. The first prize of £20 in the minor was won by Mr. Harrison.

These events conduced largely to the spread of the game in South Australia, and numerous city, suburban and country clubs were formed, and, in 1891, the South Australian Chess Association was founded, binding many of these clubs in one common union for the systematic playing of inter-club matches and the general advancement of the game.

The emulation induced by the matches to obtain the annual club premiership has tended greatly to raise the standard of play.

All the clubs hold annual handicap tourneys, and not long ago it was publicly stated that ten tournaments were being held in and around Adelaide, comprising no less than 150 competitors.

The association in 1894 arranged the first of a series of annual matches, City v. Country, which have greatly stimulated interest in the game.

In the 1894 match there were engaged 56 players, the city players winning by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

In the match on the Queen's Birthday, 1895, there were no fewer than 88 combatants, a record in point of numbers, Sydney coming next with 80 players in a match played on April 3, 1895. The country players turned the tables this time by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  to  $19\frac{1}{2}$ .

In 1894 Mr. Charlick, who had been accorded, by courtesy, the title of champion of South Australia for upwards of 30 years, resigned that position, and his retirement enabled the association to inaugurate annual tournaments for the championship of the colony. The winner in 1894 proved to be Mr. J. Hilton, formerly a Sussex player. In 1895 the coveted title was won by Mr. W. J. McArthur.

In 1895 a cluster of country clubs formed the Northern Areas Chess Association and carried out a programme of inter-club matches.

The visit to Adelaide, in July, 1895, of the Australian champion, Mr. E. N. Wallace, gave a great fillip to local chess. His trip was due to the good offices of his friend, Mr. H. W. Apperly, whose own stay here of two years was all too brief. Mr. Wallace gave several exhibitions and impressed everyone with the quickness, brilliancy and accuracy of his play.

South Australia has subscribed liberally to chess movements, as witness the charitable fund in aid of the late Captain Evans, the renowned inventor of the Evans' gambit; the prize fund in connection with the great London Chess Congress of 1883, and the Jubilee Chess Congress held in Adelaide in 1887.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHESS ASSOCIATIONS.**

The clubs affiliated with the S. A. Chess Association are :—Norwood, North Adelaide, Gawler, Semaphore, St. Peters and Unley.

The clubs belonging to the Northern Areas Chess Association are :—Port Pirie, Laura, and Gladstone.

The tourney for the championship of the colony was won by W. J. McArthur, with a score of 8 wins out of a possible 10. H. W. Apperly was a close second, with 7 wins. The third annual championship tourney is now in progress, the contestants being W. J. McArthur, D. F. Macdonald, W. H. Fagan, W. F. Harrison, and J. M. Belcher. A minor tourney, with 8 entrants, is also being played.

In South Australia the Sonneborn system of scoring in tournaments is now almost invariably adopted.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CLUB TOURNAMENTS.****WINNERS—1895-6.**

Adelaide—First prize and cup for the year, J. Werner ; second, D. F. Macdonald ; third, F. Fromm ; and fourth, E. E. Nesbit,

Norwood—First prize, H. J. Pascoe ; second, J. Burgess ; third, O. Higginbottom. Special prize for best score off the prize-takers divided between R. Bowen and W. Kerr.

North Adelaide—First prize (the Mayor's trophy), C. P. Moody ; second and third a tie between R. Grummet and F. T. Hack.

**CITY V. COUNTRY.**

The third annual match was played in Adelaide on May 25, 1896. There were 36 players a-side. The leaders were Messrs. H. Charlick and A. Holloway, and their game ended in a draw, after an arduous struggle extending over 5 hours. At 1 p.m. the country players

were entertained at dinner by their opponents, the function being ably presided over by Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G. When play ceased the score was found to be—City, 18 ; Country, 18.

The match last year was won by the Country team, and the first match, two years ago, was drawn.

#### CHess NOTAbILITIES.

Mr. J. W. Belcher.—Won third prize minor tourney ; first prize Terowie tourney (16 wins to 2 losses) ; second prize Norwood tourney, 1891 ; first prize Norwood and North Adelaide, 1892 ; first prize Association tourney, 1894 ; also special prize presented by Sir E. T. Smith ; tied with Mr. A. Charlick for first place in Semaphore tourney, being defeated, however, in the play off.

Mr. H. Charlick.—Has been long identified with South Australian chess. Is an expert solver, and has composed a number of problems which have caught the public fancy. Assisted in 1863 to form Adelaide Chess Club, of which he has been a member ever since, having been hon. secretary for many years, and always an office-bearer. In 1864 won the first prize in a handicap tourney, repeating the performance in the big handicap tourney of 1868, with a score of  $23\frac{1}{2}$ . In 1887 won first prize Adelaide Chess Congress (£50 and championship of Australia). In 1889, in Melbourne Chess Congress, tied with Mr. Crane for first place, being defeated in the play off, by the odd game, winning, however, the second place and £40. In 1892 engaged in special handicap tourney of Adelaide Chess Club, winning first place. In 1893, despite a heavy handicap, won second place in the same tourney, subsequently relinquishing the championship of the colony, which he had held 32 years. In 1868 he started a chess column in the *Adelaide Observer*, and has continued to edit it ever since.

**Mr. E. H. Coombe, Gawler Chess Club.**—Was second in 1892 tourney, being defeated by the late Mr. Wilson ; played against Victoria by telegraph in 1892 and 1893, winning both games, losing, however, to Mr. Britton, of New South Wales, in 1895. He was second in the championship of South Australia tourney in 1894.

**Mr. Hermann Fuss, Moonta Chess Club.**—Won the first prize in the minor tourney at the Adelaide Chess Congress of 1887 without losing a game. In the telegraph match with New South Wales, on May 24, 1893, he won from Mr. Ridley. In November, the same year, he lost to Mr. Tullidge (Victoria). He played a match at Stockport in 1890 with the late Mr. G. A. Wilson and won by 7 games to 1.

**Mr. William Frank Harrison.**—Joined the Adelaide Chess Club in 1884, and was a member for several years. Won the minor tourney (£20) in the Melbourne Congress in 1888, there being 20 competitors (including Messrs. Hodgson, Crewe and Heaver), and the following year the Adelaide Club Cup, without losing a game. In 1890 he, with the assistance of Messrs. Barrett and Sibbald, founded the Norwood Club, which is one of the strongest in the colony. During the following year, was instrumental in forming the South Australian Chess Association, of which he was the first secretary and held the position for three years ; and after the resignation of Mr. Robertson, who held the position for one year, he again took office. In the Norwood Club tournaments, out of three tournaments he won two first prizes, amongst the competitors being such fine players as Messrs. Belcher, Hilton, Sibbald and Werner. Has taken part in several telegraphic matches, and won against Messrs. J. G. Witton (Victoria) and P. M. Scott (New South Wales), but was defeated by Messrs. Wallace (New South Wales) and Hodgson (Victoria). Has played in fourteen tournaments, and only on one

occasion has he been a non-prizetaker. On the decease of Mr. G. A. Wilson ("Sirius"), in August, 1893, he took up the editorship of the Chess Column in the *South Australian Chronicle*, which position he still retains.

Mr. John Hilton, the late chess champion of South Australia.—Joined the Sussex Chess Association in 1887 and played for Brighton against Sussex, there being nearly 50 players a side. In a handicap tourney at the Brighton Chess Congress in 1888, playing in Class II., he came out second amongst 27 competitors. Came to South Australia in 1889 and joined the Gawler Club the following year. At Norwood, in 1891, tied for third prize with Mr. J. Sibbald. In 1893 he won the Adelaide Cup without losing a game. Removed to Gawler in 1893 and still resides there. Won second prize in Gawler tourney in 1894, out of 22 competitors. Won the first championship tourney of South Australia, in 1894, with 6 wins, 1 loss and 1 draw, but lost the position the succeeding year. Has played four times for South Australia in intercolonial matches, defeating Mr. Thomas (Victoria), losing to Mr. A. Burns (Victoria), and drawing with Messrs. Jacobsen and Horrocks (New South Wales). In association club matches, playing top board, he has won 12 times, drawn 9 and lost 3. As captain of the country team has been twice defeated in the annual contest with the city players. Has given eleven exhibitions of simultaneous chess, his best effort being against a strong fifteen of the Gawler Club, when he won 9, lost 1 and drew 5. Defeated Mr. Wallace in his simultaneous performance at Adelaide, in July, 1895.

Mr. John Hodgkiss, Adelaide Chess Club.—One of the oldest patrons of local chess, having given numerous prizes for competition in tournaments at the city club. Took great interest in the visit of Mr. Blackburne in 1885, and entertained the English champion at his



house during his stay. Takes keen delight in chess problems, and is a most expert solver and critic.

Mr. Alfred Holloway, headmaster of the public school, Kapunda, S.A.—Has for nearly 20 years been accorded a leading position in South Australian chess circles. Has represented the colony in nearly all the intercolonial telegraph matches. In 1864 and 1865 he was secretary of the Bristol Chess Club, and his practice on English soil included games with Kling, Horwitz, Löwenthal, Capt. Kennedy, L. Paulsen, and E. Thorold. Was an eye witness of the renowned match at the Bristol Congress in 1861 between Kolisch and Paulsen. At the same gathering was one of the ten players Paulsen encountered in his marvellous blindfold exhibition. In Selkirk's book there is a game won in brilliant fashion by Mr. Holloway from the famous English expert, Mr. Edmund Thorold. Mr. Holloway's name occurs in Selkirk's book, and also in Long's *Openings*; as the inventor of some ingenious variations in standard openings. On the occasion of Blackburne's visit to Adelaide in 1885 was one of the team of eight who opposed him, and drew his game. For some time past he has acted as adjudicator of all unfinished games in the inter-club matches in connection with the South Australian Chess Association.

Mr. John Mann.—Took a leading part in the formation of the Adelaide Chess Club, and was its secretary for many years, subsequently taking the positions of vice-president and president. Played in all the earlier tourneys, and won numerous prizes. In the handicap tourney of 1869-70 won first prize. Also played in four intercolonial telegraph matches, one with Victoria and three with New South Wales, losing the first two and drawing the other two games. On his removal to Glenelg some years ago he retired from the Adelaide Chess Club, and has not taken any active part in chess matters since, much to the regret of his former associates.

Mr. W. J. McArthur, champion of South Australia, Semaphore Chess Club.—Has long been one of the best players, problemists, and solvers in the colony, and is well known under his favourite appellation of "Aldebaran." The following is a list of his chief performances:—

1876 ...	Won 2nd prize at the Moonta Mines Chess Club.
1880 ...	" 1st " for verses containing epigram on the word "stale-mate."
1881 ...	" 2nd " S.A. <i>Chronicle</i> solution tourney.
1883 ...	" 1st " " problem "
1884 ...	" " " Semaphore Chess Club "
1888 ...	" " " Two-mover in <i>Leader</i> centennial tourney.
1893 ...	" 2nd " Semaphore Chess Club tourney.
1894 ...	" 1st " " "
" ...	" " " S.A. <i>Chronicle</i> solution tourney.
1895 ...	" " " " "
" ...	" " " South Australian championship. "

Mr. Donald Francis Macdonald.—In 1865 won a set match against the Hon. John Bird, then resident magistrate of Maritzburg city by 5 games to 1. Three years later he contested a match against Mr. Warren Lamport, who had previously been secretary of the Manchester club, and a rather notable player, as may be judged from the fact of his having won a match against Mr. H. Staunton at odds of Queen's Knight. At the conclusion the score stood Macdonald 5, Lamport 2, drawn 2. Joined the Adelaide Chess Club in 1877, and he has continued to be a member thereof up to the present. Perhaps the most noteworthy characteristic of Mr. Macdonald is the tenacity of his memory, which, without any apparent effort, retains the details of hundreds of games played by living and dead masters, so that he can produce them on paper at a minute's notice. We have often known him to furnish us with every move in games referred to by us in conversation, giving also elaborate analytical notes of complicated positions. As a player, Mr. Macdonald

enjoys the reputation of having an extensive book knowledge, of being moderately skilful in the turmoil of mid-game, and very reliable and masterly in his treatment of end games.

Mr. John Odgers.—On settling at Wallaroo, was instrumental in forming a chess club there. Has been regarded as one of the mainstays of chess on Yorke's Peninsula for over a score of years. Has won several matches and tournaments.

Mr. Victor John Pavia —Took first prize in the local club at Strathalbyn, and won the first prize for solution of problems in the *Southern Argus*. For four years he was champion of the local club at Mount Gambier. Then removing to Adelaide, he joined the Adelaide Club and became one of the leading members, winning a prize in the handicap tourney. Transferred thence to the Semaphore (where he is located now), he, with a few other enthusiasts, started the Semaphore Club, and soon became runner-up to the present champion, Mr. W. J. McArthur. At the Semaphore he won several tourney prizes. Playing in all the late intercolonial telegraphic matches, he has won 3 games, lost 0, drawn 2. Playing in the last club matches in and around Adelaide, he has won, the last year, 7, drawn 2, lost 2. He played two games lately against the champion of Australia, Mr. Wallace, and won them both, the first was won in the team of eighteen that Mr. Wallace so signally defeated; the second was played in conjunction with Mr. McArthur against the champion.

The Rev. Canon Pollitt, president of the Hindmarsh Chess Club.—For many years past has been recognised as one of the best chess players in the colony. Played in the intercolonial telegraph match, Victoria v. South Australia, 1893, and also in the Selected Team v. Mr. Wallace, in Adelaide, July, 1895. In inter-club matches he has won from Messrs. Belcher, Coombe, Lindley, Macdonald, Watson and Werner, and drawn

with Messrs. Apperly, Harrison, Hilton and Laughton. His chief performances in Hindmarsh club tourneys have been as follows :—

1887 (Handicap), first in Class I., first prize.

1888           "           "           "           "           "

1889           "           "           "           "           "

1890           "           "           "           second "

1893           "           "           "           third "

Mr. C. J. S. Shuttleworth.—In 1873 was elected a member of the Adelaide Chess Club, and has ever since been closely associated with it. From 1875 to 1884 he was its secretary, and from 1884 to the present time its treasurer and chief executive officer. In 1887 he was also its president and took a leading part in organising the Jubilee Chess Congress in that year. Is one of the most expert solvers and prolific composers in the colony. His published compositions number about 15 three-movers and over 50 two-movers.

Mr. A. M. Simpson.—Identified himself with the Adelaide Chess Club from its inception. The South Australian Chess Association has benefited largely by his liberality, Chess players were chiefly indebted to his generosity for the memorable visit of Mr. Blackburne to Australia in 1885. Also took a conspicuous part in promoting the Jubilee Chess Congress of 1887. He played in the simultaneous exhibition given by Mr. Blackburne in 1885 and his game was the last finished.

Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G.—Is a colonist of whom South Australia may well be proud. His purse and his shrewd practical experience have long been laid under contribution for the public weal. His public services, when he was mayor for the third time, culminated in the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition of 1887 the success of which is a standing monument to his executive and financial skill, and as a fitting reward he was knighted, to the great satisfaction of his fellow colonists. Patron of the South Australian Chess

Association and largely assists in all its functions, and lately placed at its disposal the Smith Shield as a trophy to be competed for by clubs affiliated to the association. On the occasion of the visit to South Australia, in 1895, of the champion, Mr. Wallace, Sir E. T. Smith hospitably entertained the visitor and local chess players.

Mr. R. M. Steele.—Joined the Adelaide Chess Club at its formation in 1863, Playing for South Australia against Victoria in 1868, won the only game scored by by his side. Won Champion Cup of his club in 1871, winning it finally in 1876. Was for several years chess editor of the *South Australian Chronicle*.

Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G.—Always a staunch supporter of the Adelaide Chess Club; is one of its oldest members. He has a great fondness for the game. He prefers the attack, and, therefore, he finds a gambit like the Evans' well suited to his style. He is nearly 70 years of age, but appears to be much younger, and his cheery manner and sparkling wit enliven the chess functions in which he takes part. He arrived in the colony in 1855, and his wonderful work in constructing the overland telegraph to Port Darwin, under his own personal supervision in 1870, will perpetuate his name.

#### CHess CLUBS.

Name of Club—"Adelaide Chess Club."

Established—1863.

Patron—His Excellency Sir T. F. Buxton, K.C.M.G.

President—Alex. Simpson, J.P.

Vice-Presidents—Sir C. Todd, K.C.M.G., Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., R. Barr Smith, J. Hodgkiss, D. W. Melvin, C. J. S. Shuttleworth, J. Werner and H. Tharlick.

Secretary—A. Wright.

Treasurer—C. J. S. Shuttleworth.

Committee—A. F. Cornock, D. F. Macdonald, and H. G. Parker.

Custodian—W. Melvin.

Meeting—Monday at 7.30 p.m. at Prince Alfred Hotel, King William-street.

Subscription—7s. 6d. per annum.

Members—30.

A winter handicap tourney is arranged annually. A club cup, to be won twice by one player before he can hold it permanently, has been won by the following players :—

1883—T. F. Machin.	1890—A. B. Nairn.
1884—J. B. Burden.	1891—A. Wright.
1885—G. Chamier, C.E.	1892—H. Charlick.
1886—H. B. Funnell.	1893—J. Hilton.
1887—F. A. Watson.	1894—H. Watts.
1888—G. F. Nell	1895—J. Werner.
1889—W. F. Harrison.	

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Name of Club—"Auguston Chess Club."

President—F. Kealley.

Secretary and Treasurer—G. H. Blue.

Committee—Nettell, Turner and Liebing.

Meetings—Wednesday and Saturday at the Institute.

Subscription—3s. per quarter to Institute constitutes membership of chess club as well ; entrance fee to tourney, 1s. ; entrance fee to club, 2s.

Members—25.

Distance from Adelaide—53 miles N.

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Name of Club—"Coromandel Valley Chess Club."

Established—July 17th, 1895.

President—A. Murray, J.P.

Vice-President—T. W. Davidson.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Welfare.

Custodian—H. Fuller.

Committee—The officers with T. James act as the committee of management.

Meeting—Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m., at the Institute.

Subscription—2s. per annum

No. of Members—9.

Distance from Adelaide—13½ miles S.E.

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Name of Club—"Gawler Chess Club."

Established—Over 20 years ago.

Patron—Hon. James Martin, M.L.C.

President—B. E. Deland, J.P.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Davies, F. D. Harris, J. W. B. Croft, J.P., E. Lucas, J.P., J. Hilton, and E. H. Coombe.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. K. Bebee.

Committee—S. B. Rudall, R. Stopp, G. Rippin, and W. K. Adams.

Meetings—Wednesday and Saturday, at 7.30 p.m., in the Institute.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per annum, all members to be subscribers to the Institute.

Members—29.

Distance from Adelaide—24½ miles N.

The Gawler Club, in the champion tourney of 1894, claimed the winner and runner-up, Messrs. J. Hilton and E. H. Coombe respectively. This club ranks next to the Adelaide club in point of seniority, its formation dating back some time in the sixties. There has been in progress for several months a tourney for the championship of the Club, but it is now practically confined to E. H. Coombe and J. Hilton, who are running neck and neck. The prizes in the last handicap tournament were won respectively by A. Morris, J. Hilton, and G. Rippin.

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Name of Club—"Houghton Chess Club."

Established—June, 1895.

President—R. McEwin, J.P.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. B. Dorman, A. Possingham,  
and W. Lithgow.

Secretary—H. J. Armitage

Meeting—Monday, in the old schoolroom.

Subscription—1s. per quarter.

Members—30 (including draught players).

Distance from Adelaide—14 miles N.E.

Matches with Gumeracha resulted respectively in a  
loss and a draw. At draughts the Club is very strong,  
and has beaten all opponents. N.E. of Adelaide chess  
and draughts tourneys are projected.

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Name of Club—"Hindmarsh Chess Club."

Established—1884.

President—Rev. Canon Pollitt.

Secretary and Treasurer—F. J. King.

Meeting—Thursday, at 7.30 p.m., in the Town Hall.

Subscription—3s. per quarter.

Election—By ballot; one black ball disqualifies.

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Name of Club—"Jamestown Chess Club."

Established—1893.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. Hugo Kruger.

Committee—Bowen, A. Haslam, Kruger, Shellam,  
and Warren.

Meeting—Tuesday evening.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per annum.

Members—20.

Distance from Adelaide—176 miles N.

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Name of Club—"Kadina Chess Club."

Secretary—Geo. Shaw.

Meeting—Tuesday evening, at the Institute.

Members—15.

Distance from Adelaide, 118½ miles W.



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Name of Club—"Kapunda Chess Club."

President—A. Holloway.

Secretary—R. Nairn.

Meeting—Monday evening.

Subscription—1s. per quarter.

Members—20.

Distance from Adelaide—48 miles N.

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Name of Club—"Mile End Chess Club."

Secretary—H. A. Mugg.

Committeemen—J. W. Annells and J. A. Leal.

This suburban club meets every Tuesday evening at a member's house.

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Name of Club—"Moonta Chess Club."

President—H. Fuss.

Vice-Presidents—Jas. W. Symons and S. R. Page.

Secretary and Treasurer—Thos. H. Cock.

Committee—J. H. Thompson, John Symonds, J. W. Hughes, P. Roach, T. N. Roach and J. Fiveash.

Meeting—Monday evening in the Moonta Institute.

Subscription—6d. entrance and 1s. per quarter.

Members—61.

Distance from Adelaide—134 miles N.

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Name of Club—"North Adelaide Chess Club."

Established—March, 1891.

Patron—C. Tucker (Mayor of Adelaide).

President—A. Harrold, M.P.

Vice-Presidents—C. H. Goode and J. P. Black.

Secretary—H. Watts.

Treasurer—A. F. Cornock.

Committee—J. Horner, C. P. Moody, and T. A. Watson.

Meeting—Thursday at 7.30 p.m., at Flecker's S.A. hotel, North Terrace.

Subscription—7s. 6d. per annum.

No. of Members—25.

Auditor—W. Robertson.

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Name of Club—"Norwood Chess Club."

Established—June 4th, 1890.

Patron—Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G. .

President—R. K. Threlfall (Mayor).

Vice-Presidents—H. Barrett, H. Buttery, G. Eimer,  
W. F. Harrison, J. Henderson, and W. Iathtean.

Secretary and Treasurer—R. Bowen.

Auditor—H. J. Pascoe.

Director of Play—H. Barrett.

Deputy Director of Play—J. Henderson.

Delegates to S.A. Chess Association—H. Barrett  
and W. F. Harrison.

Meeting—Wednesday at 7.30 p.m., at the Institute.

Subscription—5s. per annum, and 2s. 6d. entrance fee.

No. of Members—40.

This Club has held a tourney every year, the average competition being 17 players. The executive were the founders of the S.A. Chess Association, and out of five seasons' inter-club matches the Norwoods have won the premiership four times.

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Name of Club—"Port Pirie Chess Club."

Established—1894.

President—M. C. Copinger.

Vice-Presidents—W. H. Ede and W. T. Gronow.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. S. Ede.

Committee—M. L. Warren, K. W. Duncan and  
A. S. Wood.

Meeting—Wednesday, in the District Council  
Chambers, David-street.

Subscription—10s. per annum.

Members—20.

Distance from Adelaide—227 miles N.

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**Name of Club—"Renmark Chess Club."**

**Established—1895.**

**President—H. A. Rossall.**

**Vice-President—F. P. Wylie.**

**Secretary—C. J. Ashwell.**

**Meetings—Fortnightly, at homes of town members.**

**Subscription—Nil.**

**Members—12.**

**Distance from Adelaide—180 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles. On the Murray River.**

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**Name of Club—"Semaphore Chess Club."**

**President—Dr. Archer.**

**Vice-Presidents—V. J. Pavia and T. Horton.**

**Secretary and Treasurer—P. Woolls.**

**Committee—W. J. McArthur and J. Butler.**

**Meeting—Friday, 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the Ward-street Hall.**

**Subscription—10s. 6d. per annum.**

**Members—20.**

**Distance from Adelaide—9 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.W.**

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**Name of Club—"Smithfield Chess Club."**

**Established—May, 1894.**

**Meeting—Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m., at the Institute.**

**Distance from Adelaide—18 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles N.**

**A tournament is now in full swing. Locally, chess is very popular, draughts having been completely dropped. Several matches have been played with Salisbury.**

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**Name of Club—"St. Peter's Chess Club."**

**Established—March, 1893.**

**Patron—Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G.**

**President—J. Wyles (Mayor).**

Secretary and Treasurer—G. S. Hyett.

Meeting—Thursday, at 7.30 p.m., in the Town Hall.

Subscription—3s. 6d. per annum.

Members—30.

This suburban Club holds the record with the Norwood Club for the largest number of players in an inter-club match, viz., 24.

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Name of Club—"Unley Chess Club."

Established—1894.

President—Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.

Vice-Presidents—T. Price, M.P., M. Burgess, J.P.,  
T. Bruce, T. C. Holland (Mayor), and H. Charlick.

Secretary and Treasurer—F. Hack.

Committee—R. W. Swan, S. W. Impett and A.  
Somerville.

Meeting—Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., in the Institute.

Subscription—5s. per annum to Institute, and 2s. 6d.  
membership.

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Name of Club—"Virginia Chess Club."

Established—May 11th, 1896.

President—W. Odgers.

Secretary and Treasurer—P. Baker.

Committee—R. J. Neale and J. A. Ryan.

Meetings—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 p.m.

Subscription—2s. per annum.

Members—13.

Distance from Adelaide—18 miles N.

A club championship tournament is being arranged.  
A boy member, not 14 years old, belonging to the local  
public school, shows great chess precocity.

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Name of Club—"Wallaroo Chess Club."

Established—1894.

Patron—Dr. Fulton.

President—E. R. Fulton.

Vice-Presidents—W. Bowering and J. Odgers.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. Hocking.

Committee—E. Dyer and T. Fulton.

Auditor—J. Odgers.

Meetings—Wednesdays and Fridays at the Wallaroo Dispensary, at 7 p.m.

Subscription—3s. per annum.

Members—20.

Distance from Adelaide—123½ miles W.

Played 4 matches with other clubs, winning 17½ games and losing 21½ games. An annual winter handicap tourney is played.

#### THE CHESS PRESS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The chess column in the *Adelaide Observer* was established in February, 1868. It has from the beginning been under the editorship of Mr. H. Charlick. The weekly problem in the issue dated May 15, 1895, was numbered 1544.

The chess column in the *Chronicle* (Adelaide) dates back to the seventies, and the second problem in its issue of May 16, 1896, was numbered 2056. It was founded by the late Mr. S. Tyrrell. Its editors since have been Messrs. R. M. Steele, E. Govett, the late G. A. Wilson, and W. F. Harrison.

A chess column has been running for many years in the Gawler *Bunyip*.

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#### QUEENSLAND.

BY H. W. APPERLY.

The history of chess in Queensland is, unfortunately, not a record of triumphal progress and wide popularity.

Perhaps in not one of the larger colonies has the game made less headway. This result, we are inclined to think, is largely attributable to the climate, the enervating effects of the long summer rendering it next to impossible for players, however enthusiastic, to energetically devote themselves to the game.

But although Queensland cannot boast either of the number of her chess players, or of the high standard of their playing capabilities, there are, nevertheless, to be found in Brisbane, and in many of the more important country towns, bands of worshippers at the shrine of *Caïssa* who are devoted to their goddess, and who may be relied upon to maintain the traditions, and disseminate a knowledge of the royal game.

In years gone by Queensland has not been without her chess stars. The present holder of the title of champion of Australasia—Mr. E. N. Wallace, of Sydney—resided for some time in Brisbane, and his doings in chess circles there were the means of first introducing him to the notice of Australian chess players. Mr. J. L. Jacobsen, also of Sydney, is another distinguished player who has been identified with Queensland chess.

Proceeding to a *resumé* of chess events during the past year, we find that the beginning of 1895 saw chess fairly popular throughout the colony. There were in Brisbane and suburbs several chess clubs, the senior being that connected with the School of Arts. There were, also, the recently established Brisbane Chess Club, suburban clubs at South Brisbane and Sandgate, besides clubs formed among the employes of the Railway Department, Government Printing Office General Post Office, and *Telegraph* (newspaper) Office. Mention might also be made of the daily gathering of chess players at the Stock Exchange. In the country clubs were in existence (mostly attached to the loc

Schools of Arts) at Townsville, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Gympie, Ipswich, and Toowoomba.

Several inter-club matches were played during the year, the most important in the metropolitan district being those in which the School of Arts, Brisbane, and Ipswich Clubs took part ; while in the country, matches were played between Townsville and Charters Towers, and between Gympie and Maryborough.

But the chief chess event of the year was the tournament, held under the auspices of the Brisbane Chess Club, to determine the championship of the colony. This tournament, which is more fully referred to later on, was, after a protracted struggle, won by Mr. A. C. Palmer, a youth of seventeen, who displayed chess qualities of a high order. Given the advantages of careful study and good practice, this young champion should develop into a player of the first rank.

Towards the close of the year Queensland chess received an accession of strength, by the removal from Adelaide to Brisbane of Mr. H. W. Apperly, a player well known in Australian chess circles. Mr. Apperly, before his departure from Adelaide, defeated (in a private match by 4 games to 1) Mr. W. J. McArthur, the holder of the title of champion of South Australia, and takes rank among the strongest players in Queensland at the present time.

In concluding our all too brief *resumé*, we regret that we are unable to chronicle any events such as inter-colonial contests or telegraphic matches with or between country clubs, simultaneous or *sans voir* performances ; nothing of the sort took place during the year. We are pleased to note, however, that there are undoubted signs of a revival of interest in the pastime, and we hope to find—when we come to record the chess history of the year 1896—that a distinct advance has been

made in the number of players, quality of play, and the all-round popularising of the game.

#### CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OF QUEENSLAND.

The principal event of the year, from a chess point of view, was the holding of a tournament under the auspices of the Brisbane Chess Club, to decide the championship of the colony. This tournament, which was the first of the kind ever held in Queensland, was open to all chess players resident in the colony, and was begun on the 1st July, 1895, the number of entries received for the contest being twelve.

A considerable amount of interest was aroused in the event, and the opening night saw a large number of chess players and others gathered together to witness the proceedings. As the play in the tournament advanced it was seen that Messrs. Palmer, Syson, and Parker had established a lead, and were running very closely together, and this condition of things continued right up to the finish. The result was a tie for first place between Messrs. A. C. Palmer and W. Syson, with equal scores of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  wins to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  losses; Mr. A. B. Parker came third, with 14 wins and 6 losses; and Mr. A. H. Anderson fourth, with  $11\frac{1}{2}$  wins to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . The tie between Messrs. A. C. Palmer and W. Syson was played off under conditions providing that the player who first scored three wins (drawn games up to three not counting) was to be declared the winner of the tournament; and Mr. A. C. Palmer, scoring three games to his opponent's two, was therefore the successful competitor, and the first holder of the title of champion of Queensland won under tournament conditions. Mr. Palmer's success is the more remarkable seeing that, in point of years, he was the youngest of all the competitors—being but 17—and it is safe to predict that, with study, practice, and perseverance, he will take rank among the leading players of Australia. Credit must also be given to Messrs. W. Syson and



A. B. Parker for their fine performances. The following are the scores in the tournament :—

Players.	Anderson.	Atwell.	Bell.	Martin.	Palmer.	Parker.	Parkinson.	Poole.	Smith.	Stumm.	Syson.	Walker.	Totals.	
													Won.	Lost.
Anderson, A. H.	—	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	11½	8½
Atwell, H.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	13	13
Bell, G. T.	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11½
Martin, W. H. W.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16½	10½
Palmer, A. C.	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14½	5½
Parker, A. B.	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Parkinson, S.	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	12
Poole, W. C.	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8½	11½
Smith, A. B.	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Stumm, A. L.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	5½
Syson, W.	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	—	1	14½	8
Walker, T. W.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	3	8

Messrs. A. L. Stumm and T. W. Walker withdrew after completion of first round.

After the completion of the tournament, the prizes provided for the four highest scorers were presented to the successful competitors at the club rooms by Mr. H. W. Apperly, who, in a short speech, congratulated the recipients upon their performances. The first prize, carrying with it the title of champion, consisted of a handsome gold medal, and, in handing it to Mr. A. C. Palmer, Mr. Apperly referred in laudatory terms to the young champion's chess talent. The other prize-takers, Messrs. W. Syson (2nd), A. B. Parker (3rd), and A. H. Anderson (4th), were also complimented upon their success.

#### CLUB MATCHES.

Towards the close of the year 1894 a contest, which caused a considerable amount of interest, took place between the School of Arts Club and the then newly formed Brisbane Chess Club. The result was a substantial victory for the former, as the subjoined score will show :—

SCHOOL OF ARTS.				BRISBANE.			
1	Mr. A. B. Smith	..	2	1	Dr. F. Paul ..	0	
2	Mr. E. Driver	..	1½	2	Mr. G. H. M. Addison ..	½	
3	Mr. H. Smales	..	2	3	Mr. W. H. W. Martin ..	0	
4	Mr. G. T. Bell	..	1	4	Mr. A. H. Anderson ..	0	
5	Mr. A. H. Kemp	...	0	5	Mr. C. Stumm ..	1	
6	Mr. H. P. Salter	..	0	6	Mr. M. Raife ..	1	
7	Mr. F. Bennett	..	1	7	Mr. A. C. Palmer ..	1	
8	Mr. S. Parkinson	..	6	8	Mr. H. Atwell ..	1	
9	Mr. W. Laing	...	2	9	Mr. T. E. White ..	0	
10	Mr. E. Gregory	..	1½	10	Mr. C. W. Chambers ..	½	
<hr/>				<hr/>			
11				5			

A return match was played in March, 1895, when the Brisbane Club succeeded in handsomely reversing the result of the former encounter. The following are the scores :—

SCHOOL OF ARTS.			BRISBANE.		
1	Mr. A. B. Smith	.. .. 0	1	Mr. W. Syson	.. .. 1
2	Mr. G. T. Bell	.. .. 1	2	Mr. G. H. M. Addison	.. .. 1
3	Mr. H. Smales	.. .. 0	3	Mr. A. B. Parker	.. .. 1
4	Mr. D. McLean	.. .. 0	4	Mr. M. Raife	.. .. 1
5	Mr. H. P. Salter	.. .. 0	5	Mr. A. H. Anderson	.. .. 1
6	Mr. F. Bennett	.. .. 0	6	Mr. A. C. Palmer	.. .. 2
7	Mr. W. J. Lang	.. .. ½	7	Mr. H. Atwell	.. .. ½
8	Mr. S. Parkinson	.. .. 1	8	Mr. C. Stumm	.. .. 0
9	Mr. E. Gregory	.. .. 0	9	Mr. J. W. Walker	.. .. 1
10	Mr. E. Eglinton	.. .. 1	10	Mr. W. C. Poole	.. .. 1
<hr/>			<hr/>		
3½			9½		

In April, 1895, the School of Arts Club (Brisbane) tried conclusions with the Ipswich Club, and secured a victory by 7½ games to 5½. The Ipswich players missed their former champion, Mr. F. Harvey, who has settled at St. George, upon whom they had been accustomed to rely for a sure win. The scores are as follow :—

SCHOOL OF ARTS, BRISBANE.			IPSWICH.		
1	Mr. Smith	.. .. 1	1	Mr. Greenway	.. .. 1
2	Mr. Bell	.. .. 1	2	Mr. Tatham	.. .. 1
3	Mr. Lang	.. .. ½	3	Mr. Gill	.. .. ½
4	Mr. Eglinton	.. .. 2	4	Mr. Cornwall	.. .. 0
5	Mr. McLean	.. .. 0	5	Mr. Fittock	.. .. 2
6	Mr. Gregory	.. .. 2	6	Mr. Williams	.. .. 0
7	Mr. Fryar	.. .. 1	7	Mr. Caffrey	.. .. 1
<hr/>			<hr/>		
7½			5½		

Later on in the year a match was played in Brisbane between the Ipswich Club and a team from the Brisbane Post and Telegraph Department, the latter being assisted by Mr. A. C. Palmer. The result was a tie, following being the scores :—

BRISBANE POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			IPSWICH.		
1	Mr. A. C. Palmer	.. .. ½	1	Mr. E. Greenway	.. .. 1½
2	Mr. J. Clarke	.. .. 2	2	Mr. G. B. Gill	.. .. 0
3	Mr. J. Robinson	.. .. 2	3	Mr. E. Fittock	.. .. 1
4	Mr. F. Clarke	.. .. 2	4	Mr. P. Thomson	.. .. 0
5	Mr. C. L. Peterson	.. .. 0	5	Mr. F. Williams	.. .. 3
6	Mr. H. D. Fuller	.. .. 1	6	Rev. E. J. Davies	.. .. 2
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7½			7½		

## CHESS NOTABILITIES.

Mr. G. H. M. Addison, Brisbane Chess Club.—Is a strong player, and one of the best in Queensland. Some years ago he had a set meeting with Mr. E. N. Wallace, then a resident of Brisbane, and the result of the three games played was Addison 2, Wallace 1.

Mr. H. W. Apperly, Brisbane Chess Club.—Took 3rd place in championship tournament, Sydney School of Arts Chess Club, 1893. Won second prize in tournament for the championship of South Australia, played at Adelaide in 1895, and subsequently defeated the winner of the first prize (Mr. W. J. McArthur) in a private match by 4 games to 1.

Mr. E. Greenway, Ipswich Chess Club.—Winner of handicap tourney from scratch, 21 wins, 2 draws, 1 loss. Played Mr. Palmer in a match against Post and Telegraph Team, drawing first and winning second game.

Mr. W. H. W. Martin, Brisbane Chess Club.—Winner of the championship tournament held by the Brisbane Chess Club in 1894. (Club championship only.)

Mr. Alexander Charles Palmer, Brisbane Chess Club.—Won tournament held in 1895 to determine the chess championship of the colony. Besides winning individual games in various club contests, the above is his only performance.

Mr. A. B. Parker, Brisbane Chess Club.—Winner of third prize in Queensland championship tournament of 1895, his score being only  $\frac{1}{2}$  a game below that of the 1st and 2nd prizetakers.

Mr. W. C. Smailes, Townsville School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club.—Winner of handicap tourney 1895.

Mr. J. Stumm, Gympie School of Arts Chess Club.—Won two games in the match against Brisbane School of Arts Club. Won 1st prize in local tournament, 1895, *without the loss of a single game.*

Mr. W. Syson, Brisbane Chess Club.—Tied for first place with Mr. A. C. Palmer in tournament held in 1895 to decide the chess championship of Queensland. In the play off he was defeated by Mr. Palmer by 3 games to 2, and therefore took second prize.

Mr. Arthur Chas. Underwood, Rockhampton Chess Club.—Winner of various tournaments, giving odds in all cases.

#### CHess CLUBS.

Name of Club—"Brisbane School of Arts Chess Club."

President—E. Gregory.

Vice-President—E. Driver.

Hon. Secretary—H. P. Salter.

Hon. Treasurer—D. Eglinton.

Committee—J. A. Kenyon, G. T. Bell, S. Parkinson.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Brisbane.

Subscription—5s. per annum.

Membership—30.

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Name of Club—"Railway Library Chess and Draughts Club."

Patron—J. Mathieson (Commissioner for Railways, Queensland).

President—J. F. Thallon (General Traffic Manager Railways, Queensland).

Vice-Presidents—H. C. Stanley, H. Horniblow, A. W. Prewett.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Morris Willmington.

Committee—A. Hamilton, J. Wilkie, D. G. Forbes, C. H. Caspersenn, J. S. Fewman, A. J. Crowther, E. F. Smith, J. Douglas, J. Keir.

Club Rooms—Queensland Railway Club and Library Rooms, Roma Street, Brisbane (Secretary Club and Library, J. Davis).

Special Day—Tuesday.

Subscription—2s. per annum.

Membership—14.

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Name of Club—"Government Printing Office Chess Club."

President—Edmund Gregory.

Vice-President—J. Cooke.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. A. Smith.

Committee—G. A. Patullo, E. J. Bolders, J. Muller.

Club Rooms—Government Printing Office, Brisbane.

Subscription—Entrance fee, 1s. ; nominal, 3d. per month.

Membership—18. Limited to employees of G.P.O.

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Name of Club—"South Brisbane School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—A. F. Luya.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Stephens, M.L.A., and Dr. Wm. Kebbell.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Jno. Marsden.

Committee—Driscoll, Murray, White, Burton, Robinson, Martin, Hancock, Passey, and Scott.

Captain—W. C. Poole.

Hon. Member—A. C. Palmer.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, S. Brisbane.

Special Day—Tuesday, club night ; Friday, instruction night.

Subscription—1s. per annum, and must be a member of the School of Arts.

Membership—About 25.

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Name of Club—"Telegraph Chess Club."

Captain—Alex. Gow,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. G. L. Ramsey.  
Committee—C. Hounslow, J. Thompson and R. Gillies.

Club Rooms—*Telegraph* newspaper office.

Membership—19.

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Name of Club—"Gympie School of Arts Chess Club."

President—J. Stumm, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents—A. Fisher and A. Simpson.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. Bostrom.

Committee—J. Stumm, G. Potter, A. Simpson, E. L. Park, W. C. Macdonald, J. C. Baylis and J. McCabe.

Club Rooms—Gympie School of Arts.

Subscription—5s. per annum.

Membership—28.

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Name of Club—"Ipswich Chess Club."

President—Peter Thomson.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—E. Greenway.

Committee—Messrs. W. Tatham, E. Fittock, E. W. Cornwall.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Ipswich.

Special Day—Thursday.

Subscription—Entrance fee 2s. 6d., and 1s. per quarter.

Membership—15.

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Name of Club—"Rockhampton School of Arts Chess Club."

President—G. Potts, sen.

Vice-President—J. W. Head and C. B. Belling.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—N. M. M. Davidson.

Club Rooms—School of Arts.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per annum.

Membership—30.

Name of Club—"Sandgate Chess Club."

President—Dr. F. Paul.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—S. Hale.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Sandgate.

Special Days—Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Subscription—10s. per annum.

Membership—14.

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Name of Club—"Townsville School of Arts Chess and Draughts Club."

President—R. Lennon.

Vice-Presidents—R. A. Goldring and A. M. Adams.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—William C. Smales.

Committee—T. C. Rye, J. H. Weir, H. E. Douglas-Brown, T. S. Coomber.

Club Rooms—School of Arts, Townsville.

Special Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per quarter.

Membership—About 20.

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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY W. SIEBENHAAR.

Prominent amongst chess players in Western Australia in 1890 were the late Bishop Parry, Dean Gegg, who was one of the strongest in Perth, Canon Sweeting (the veteran of West Australian Chess), and Rev. J. Allen.

Among the players in the first rank were the brothers Ashwell and Mr. E. E. Nesbit, all of whom are known to South Australian Chess. Guildford possessed a player of very fair strength in Mr. R. M. Gorton, who in the beginning of 1891, with Canon Sweeting, was largely instrumental in founding the Perth Chess Club. Other strong players in this club were Messrs Nesbit, Farrington, and Fordyce. At that time a small



Chess Club was also founded at Albany, the leading player being Mr. W. T. Kinsella.

A handicap tourney was commenced in the Perth Chess Club during the winter. Mr. Siebenhaar (Class I) was first, and Mr. Nesbit second. All these proceedings were reported in the *West Australian*. The publicity thereby gained advanced the cause of chess more than any individual efforts could have done. Great praise is due to the proprietors of this paper and of the *Western Mail* for the support accorded by them to the game. Minor tourneys are now repeatedly held.

In 1892 Mr. E. W. Hack came to Perth, and soon afterwards settled in Fremantle, where he founded the now flourishing club, and later on, together with Mr. Siebenhaar, the West Australian Chess Association, which soon comprised about six clubs, the principal being the Perth, of which the latter player was at that time Hon. Sec. Mr. Hack was elected Hon. Sec. of the Association.

Towards the close of 1892 Mr. Siebenhaar gave a blindfold and two simultaneous performances, which were very successful. In 1893 Mr. Hack commenced a chess column in the *Inquirer*, which, after a few months, was discontinued, the editor transferring his services to the *Western Mail*, which brought to the front the hitherto neglected problem talent in the colony. A solution tourney was won by Miss Isabel Bateson, then 13 years old. Next, a problem tourney was announced, and lastly, in that same year, Mr. Siebenhaar, in conjunction with Mrs. Allen and Mr. Hack, succeeded in re-organising the Perth Ladies' Chess Club, which had a prosperous career for nearly two years.

The Fremantle Chess Club had, in the meantime, led a life of vicissitudes. Inter-club matches had been played with Perth, with the unvarying result that the

latter proved the stronger. The arrival of Mr. E. Pedersen and Mr. F. A. Grosvenor gave new life to it, and since then it has continually grown in health and prosperity. Annual tournaments of considerable magnitude maintain interest in its doings.

In January, 1894, Mr. Arthur St. John Stevenson, known as Hudson, the Broken Hill champion, returned to Perth from the Murchison, where he had gone the previous year, and promptly challenged Mr. Siebenhaar to a match for the championship of Western Australia.

This player agreed to play a friendly match, distinctly stipulating, however, as he was at that time in very indifferent health, that the result should in no way be considered to decide the championship, for which a set match could be played later on by arrangement. Mr. Hudson won by 7 games to 3, with 2 draws. An opportunity for playing the contemplated match for the championship never occurred, for Hudson soon left for England, and on his return went straight to Coolgardie, where, unfortunately for Australian chess, he died in 1895. During 1894 the *Western Mail* two-move problem tourney was won by Mr. F. A. Grosvenor, Mr. Siebenhaar being second, while in the three-move division Mr. Siebenhaar was first, and Miss Bateson second.

From that time the Problem Art has gained more votaries in Western Australia, and latterly Mr. C. W. Marsh, of Ninety Mile, won the special prize in the *Sydney Morning Herald* problem tourney, Mr. Siebenhaar gaining honourable mention. In the year 1895 the title "Chess Champion of Western Australia" was first publicly assigned and recognised. About the end of 1894 Mr. Hack left for Coolgardie, and Mr. Siebenhaar permanently undertook the chess editorship of the *Western Mail*, and temporarily the secretaryship of the Chess Association.

At Coolgardie, Messrs. Hudson, Hack, Kirby, and, later on, H. P. Colebatch founded a flourishing club,

and Mr. F. Calvert (since deceased) formed one at Geraldton.

At Albany, Mr. Kinsela had once more brought together the scattered remnants of the club. At Pinjarrah the Rev. James and Mrs. Allen formed a club. Northam possessed one founded by Messrs. Clark and Hallam. In Perth the Ladies' Chess Club was making a last effort to regain its former footing. Its first tournament had been won by Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Goddard winning second prize. The second tournament fell to Mrs. Domela. All these clubs belonged to the association. The Ladies' Chess Club, however, went into recess. The "Coolgardie" struggled in vain with the difficulty of finding rooms, and was compelled to follow suit, and it has only lately re-assembled. The only two centres that really flourished in 1895 were Perth and Fremantle. At the close of 1894 the brothers Hill arrived in the colony. In Brighton (England) they had taken part in some of the minor contests, and had been rather successful. Mr. B. J. Hill, soon after his arrival in Perth, playing in Class II. in a sectional tourney, met Mr. Siebenhaar (Class I.), and, playing off for the prize, defeated him by 2 games to 1. A second tourney on the sealed handicap principle proved unsatisfactory, for though this same player was the only one to win all his games, the handicap gave the prize to Mr. C. Barlee. The annual handicap tourney of the Perth club commenced on the 22nd May, 1895, with 21 entries, with the following result:—Siebenhaar (Class I.), first prize; Domela (Class II.), second prize; Robertson (Class IV.), third prize.

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#### THE WEST AUSTRALIAN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The tournament commenced on the 18th November last, when ten competitors met in the rooms of the

Y.M.C.A. in Perth, to contest the honour of being the officially recognised first player in Western Australia.

It was very much to be regretted that neither Messrs. Grosvenor and Pedersen (from Fremantle), nor Messrs. Colebatch, Hack, and Kirby (of Coolgardie), nor Mr. Kinsela (of Fremantle), nor Mr. Marsh (of Ninety-Mile), were able to come to Perth. Mr. Colebatch, of Broken Hill fame, only came to Perth afterwards. The capital was, of course, chiefly represented, and by the following players: G. Berry, W. C. Byass, F. J. Domela, W. W. Farrington, B. J. Hill, P. L. Hussey, and W. Siebenhaar. There were, further: F. W. Ashwell (from Minginew), E. N. Hill (from Newcastle), and Canon Sweeting (from Guildford). Mr. W. B. Scott, who is an indefatigable solver of problems, made an excellent director of play.

The result of ten days' play was that Mr. E. N. Hill headed the score with  $12\frac{1}{2}$  points, followed by Mr. W. Siebenhaar with 12, and next by Messrs. Ashwell and B. J. Hill, with 9 points each.

The following is a table of all the scores:—

Place,		Ashwell.	Berry.	Byass.	Domela.	Farrington.	B. J. Hill.	E. N. Hill.	Hussey.	Siebenhaar.	Total.
3, 4	Ashwell .. ..	—	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	9
5	Berry .. ..	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	0	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
9	Byass .. ..	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	1
7	Domela .. ..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	0	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
6	Farrington ..	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3, 4	B. J. Hill ..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	—	0	1	9
1	E. N. Hill ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	0	$12\frac{1}{2}$
8	Hussey .. ..	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	0	6
2	Siebenhaar ..	1	0	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	12

The newly established champion, Mr. E. N. Hill, was promptly challenged by Mr. Siebenhaar to a single match. But as the rules of the association entitled

him to hold the championship inviolate for six months, no immediate match resulted from this challenge.

As a direct outcome of this championship tourney a match was played between Messrs. Domela and Ashwell, which the former won by 7 to 3.

A problem solution and criticism tourney in the *Western Mail*, held during 1895, was won by Mr. Walter B. Scott, who persevered to the end, when others, and among them some of the leading West Australian players, had long given in.

The winter handicap tourney of the Fremantle Chess Club commenced on the 11th June, 1895. Thirteen players took part. Mr. Middleton (4th class) won first prize, Mr. Grosvenor (1st class) second prize, Mr. Webber (1st class) third prize, and Mr. Temple (2nd class) fourth prize.

The summer tournament of the same club commenced soon afterwards, 15 players taking part. It was not concluded until the beginning of 1896, when Mr. Berling, an arrival from South Australia, won the first prize (playing 2nd class), Mr. Hartley (4th class) second prize, Mr. Pedersen (1st class) third prize, and Mr. Evans (3rd class) fourth prize.

A sectional handicap tourney was commenced in the Perth Chess Club on the 5th February, 1896, in three sections of six players each. Two players of each section played in the second round, viz., Canon Sweeting and Mr. Colebatch, Messrs. Hussey and Hood, Domela and Siebenhaar. Of these six, Canon Sweeting (3rd class) and Mr. Domela (2nd class) were left to play off for the prize, and Mr. Domela won.

A level tourney between six of the 2nd and 3rd class players, about the same time, was also won by Mr. Domela, who has since been placed in the 1st class.

Altogether, chess is in an uncommonly flourishing condition in Perth, and also promises well in Fremantle and Coolgardie, but in the smaller towns is less active than might be wished.

## CHESS NOTABILITIES.

Rev. James and Mrs. Allen.—Founders of Pinjarrah Chess Club. Mrs. Allen was also instrumental in forming the first "Ladies' Chess Club" in Perth.

Mr. F. W. Ashwell, of Minginew.—Tied for 3rd prize West Australian championship tourney, 1895.

Mr. Geo. Berry, Perth Club.—In Adelaide Club tourneys 1883 to 1894 won several prizes, and two for brilliancy. Angaston Club, won silver cup presented by Hon. J. H. Angas, M.L.C., 1886. Perth Club tourney, won brilliancy prize, 1895. Played in championship tourney, 1895.

Mr. H. P. Colebatch.—Edits chess column in *Perth Morning Herald*. Third in winter tourney, Broken Hill, 1891; first prize winter tourney, 1892; first prize spring tourney, from scratch, 1893; President of Broken Hill tourney, 1894; first prize winter tourney, 1894.

Mr. F. J. Domela, Perth Chess Club.—University tourney, Zürich, 1889, 2nd prize; Perth Chess Club handicap tourney, 1892, 3rd prize; ditto, 1893, 2nd prize; ditto, 1894, 2nd prize; ditto, 1895, 2nd prize; 2nd prize in problem solution tournament *Western Mail*, 1894; 1895, won match against F. Ashwell, scores 7 to 3, 2 draws; 1894, won match against W. Farrington, scores 7 to 4, 1 draw; 1895, match against W. Farrington, drawn, scores 6 all; 1896, won hexagonal tournament, score 14½ out of possible 20.

Mr. W. W. Farrington, Perth Chess Club.—In 1894 won a minor tourney and the grand winter tournament, playing in the third class. In the latter achieved the feat of winning 17 consecutive games.

Very Rev. Dean F. Goldsmith, President Perth Chess Club.—Won prizes in some of the Perth Chess Club tourneys.

Mr. Fred A. Grosvenor, Fremantle Club.—As a beginner won two 1st prizes in Victor Harbor tournament, receiving heavy odds ; won 1st prize in Western Australian problem competition for two-movers, 1894. Has been a member of Fremantle Club for 18 months. Plays in 1st class ; won 2nd prize twice in tournaments.

Mr. Ernest B. Hack, Coolgardie Chess Club.—Fourth in Adelaide Chess Club handicap tourney, 1884, playing in 3rd class ; 1st in 1886 (class I.) ; 2nd in 1887 (class I.) ; 1st in Perth Chess Club tourney, 1892 (class I.) ; ditto, 1893 ; played in 1st class Coolgardie Chess Club tourney, 1895, unfinished. Editor chess column *Western Mail*, 1893 and 1894.

Mr. B J. Hill, Perth Chess Club.—23 years old. Played in England for East Sussex against West Sussex ; won a minor tourney in the Sussex Chess Association ; won a minor tourney in Perth Chess Club in 1895, playing 2nd class ; scored well in the winter handicap of same club, 1895, playing 1st class ; shared 3rd prize in W.A. championship tourney, 1895.

Mr. E. N. Hill.—Chess champion of Western Australia. Age, 23. Won a minor tourney in Brighton ; took 1st prize in W.A. championship tourney, 1895.

Mr. E. L. Kirby, Coolgardie Chess Club.—In the early seventies an active member of the City of London Chess Club, playing in most of the matches. Was the first chess editor of the *Kentish Express* and *Ashford News*. Was instrumental in forming the chess association in Kent, and, playing in county team, did not lose a match game.

Mr. C. W. Marsh, Ninety-Mile.—Strong problemist. Won special prize in Sydney *Morning Herald* problem composition tourney, 1895.

Mr. H. M. Pedersen, Fremantle Chess Club.—Took 2nd prize in the handicap tourney of the Adelaide Club, 1891, tying with the 1st and 3rd prize takers in number

of won games,  $\frac{3}{4}$  Sonneborn points behind the cup taker ; secured 2nd prize again in the following year's tourney of the same club. Played No. 11 board for S.A. in the telegraph match, on November 9th, 1892, against Victoria, and drew with Mr. Dunn. Played again for S.A. in the match against N.S.W. per telegraph in the year following, but lost to Mr. Apperly. Took 1st prize in the summer handicap tourney of the Fremantle Chess Club, 1894, losing only 1 game out of 12 played ; took 3rd prize in the summer tourney of the same club, 1895. Won against Mr. Hill in the match Perth Club v. Fremantle Club, played in March, this year, playing No. 2 board.

Mr. W. Siebenhaar, Perth Chess Club.—In 1881 took part in the Dutch national contest and tied for 3rd prize with Loman. Arrived in Western Australia in 1891. Won two tournaments at Perth Chess Club, giving odds to all. Eighteen competed in the first, and he lost only 1 out of 34. Won a match at odds of Q Kt against his countryman, Mr. F. J. Domela, now hon. secretary to the club. In 1892 Mr. E. B. Hack, formerly secretary to the South Australian Chess Association, arrived in West Australia. In 1893 he challenged Mr. Siebenhaar to a level match, 7 games up. Mr. Siebenhaar won with 7 to 2. In November, 1893, gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Perth Club, won 11 games, lost 3, drew 1. In the *Western Mail* problem composition tourney for two-movers, in 1894, won 2nd prize ; first place in the three-mover section. In recent championship tourney won 2nd prize. In the annual winter handicap of the Perth Chess Club, 1895, won 1st prize. Honorable mention in *Sydney Mornin' Herald* first problem tourney.

Rev. G. H. Sweeting.—Member and one of 1 founders of the Perth Chess Club. Won prizes various tournaments in Perth.



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CH<sup>ESS</sup> CLUBS.

Name of Club—"Albany Chess Club."

Hon. Secretary—W. P. Kinsela.

No reports received.

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Name of Club—"Bunbury Chess Club."

Hon. Secretary—E. D. Marshall.

Recently established. No report.

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Name of Club—"Coolgardie Chess Club."

President—Jno. M. Finnerty, R.M. (Warden).

Vice-Presidents—Jas. Shaw, Gordon Lyon, E. L. Kirby, J. Read, G. Kauffman, More, Keattley, and Snodgrass.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. Armitage.

Club Rooms—Dingo Villas.

Special Day—Tuesday in each week.

Subscription—£1 1s.

Membership—21.

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Name of Club—"Fremantle Chess Club."

President—Captain Russell, R.N.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Hope, H. E. Smith, R. M. Sharpe.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—H. M. Pedersen.

Committee—Grosvenor, Reed, and Temple.

Club Rooms—Premises of the Fremantle Fire Brigade.

Special Days—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7.30 p.m.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per quarter.

Membership—32.

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Name of Club—"Perth Chess Club."

President—Very Rev. Dean Goldsmith.

Vice-Presidents—Canon Sweeting, F s, and ebenhaar.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—F. J. Domela.  
Committee—Farrington, Gorton, Berry, and Mather.  
Club Rooms—Trinity Parlour, Hay Street, Perth.  
Special Day—Wednesday.  
Subscription—10s. per annum.  
Membership—40.

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Name of Club—"Pinjarrah Chess Club."  
President—Rev. Canon Allen.  
Vice President—Mrs. Allen.  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Alderson.  
Committee—Cannon Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Fawcett,  
H. C. Adams, and E. Fawcett.  
Club Rooms—Private houses.  
Special Day—Thursday.  
Subscription—2s. 6d. annually.  
Membership—9.

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## TASMANIA.

BY H. B. BIGNOLD.

The history of chess in Tasmania at present is sad writing—the game seems to be at a very low ebb, many of the leading players having been compelled by the financial depression to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Still, we need not wholly despair of the future of the game here while we can count players of the strength of Mr. F. J. Young (who enjoys with his brother, Mr. F. M. Young, the reputation of being among the best players in Australia), Mr. Alex. Strathern, Mr. W. Burn in Hobart, and Dr. Holmes in Launceston.

The principal clubs are in Hobart, Launceston, Zeehan, and Beaconsfield, and the two former have long been in the habit of playing each other by telegraph every year.

## HOBART.

Though the club only numbers 25, it can count four first-class players in its ranks, and when commercial prosperity returns to Tasmania we prophesy a good future for it. The events of the year are the tourneys and telegraphic matches. It was usual in former years to play only Launceston ; but of late Zeehan has also been met. Against these two clubs Hobart won 12 games and drew 2, the only one lost was owing to a blunder in transmission, which occasioned a loss on the seventh move.

## LAUNCESTON.

The Hon. Secretary of the Launceston Club writes as follows :—" I am sorry to say chess is at a very low ebb with us in this city, and so far as any enthusiasm is shown we are, I consider, behind some places with not a tenth of our population. Since we managed in 1894 to win our annual telegraphic match with Hobart, the strength of our clubs have gradually diminished, through some of our strongest players leaving for the other colonies, and we are unable to supply their places with players of equal strength. From the lack of support our club receives here, extra calls had to be made upon members at the end of the last session, so we decided to leave our old room (a very comfortable one, at the Widows' Fund Buildings, in St. John Street), and remove to the rooms at the Mechanics' Institute, Cameron Street. Members of the Institute are entitled to be members of the chess club, but very few have yet availed themselves of the privilege. We know that there are several fair amateurs here, and have tried during the last few years, by circular and other means, to induce them to join ; but there seems to be an utter lack of enthusiasm in the game. The man who has done most to promote chess here is Dr. Holmes. Among strong

players that this club has lost of late may be mentioned Messrs. Rock, Wallace, Powell, and Mackinlay."

#### CHess NOTAbILITIES.

Mr. W. Burn.—For some years hon. secretary of the Hobart Chess Club. Is a strong player of the German school ; he has played in a great many North v. South telegraphic matches, and with signal success.

Mr. G. E. D'Emden.—Hon. Secretary of the Hobart Chess Club ; is an enthusiast in the game, and it is in a great measure through him that chess is as flourishing as it is in Hobart at the present time.

Hon. G. P. Fitzgerald—A vice-president of the Hobart Chess Club. Played in North v. South matches more than once.

Dr. L. L. Holmes.—President of the Launceston Chess Club ; has played with success at the leading boards in the annual telegraphic matches on several occasions.

Mr. Alex. Strathern.—Is a strong and attacking player, and is worthy of a place in any intercolonial team.

Mr. F. J. Young.—A player of great force and brilliancy ; is unusually well read in the literature of the game. He enjoys, with his brother, the reputation of being one of the best players in Australia. He is a strong advocate of the Charlick Gambit. It was in a great measure due to him that Hobart won its memorable game against Victoria. We regret we are unable to publish his record, which is a long and honourable one.

Mr. F. M. Young.—Is a strong and accurate player of the first-class. He won the handicap tourney of Hobart Club in 1892. He was played in many matches with signal success.

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CLUBS.

Name of Club—"Hobart Chess Club."

President—Hon. A. I. Clark.

Vice-Presidents—A. J. Taylor, A. Strathern, W. Burn, and Hon. G. P. Fitzgerald.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Geo. E. D'Emden, c/o. J. Walsh and Sons, 42 Macquarie Street.

Committee—A. Strathern, A. B. Howell, C. George, M.A., J. Griffiths, G. W. Briant.

Club Rooms—Hobart Coffee Palace.

Special Days—Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

Subscription—10s. 6d. per annum.

Membership—25.

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Name of Club—"Launceston Chess Club."

President—Dr. L. L. Holmes.

Hon. Secretary—Wm. Hicks.

Hon. Treasurer—G. Castley.

Who also compose the committee.

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NEW ZEALAND.

BY J. C. ANDERSEN.

In Canterbury, in 1868-9, Messrs. A. Martin (now of Wanganui), W. Gillespie and A. Newman formed the nucleus of what is now the Canterbury Chess Club. In or about 1869 the first telegraph chess match was played between Canterbury and Otago. In 1870 the championship for Canterbury was contested by representatives from the Kaiapoi, Christchurch and Lyttelton clubs, being won by Mr. H. Hookham for the Kaiapoi club. In 1876 there was a second notable telegraph match, this time between Auckland and Otago; in it we find as participants the still well-known names of Mouat and Grinstead.

The real beginning of vigorous chess life in New

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Zealand, however, was when, in 1879, the first championship tournament of New Zealand was held. Mr. P. F. Jacobsen, of Christchurch, was especially energetic in bringing it about. He, with others, raised a subscription of £105 for the purpose of holding this tournament, and Christchurch in 1879 was the scene of the first chess championship tournament in Australasia. The contestants were H. Hookman, D. R. Hay, P. F. Jacobsen, Colborne Veel, Rev. T. E. Ash, C. Janion, R. B. Bray and A. Newman. Mr. Hookham won the first prize of £50 and the title of champion. Mr. Hay won the second prize, £20 ; and Mr. Jacobsen the third, £10. In 1888, on the motion of the Canterbury Chess Club, the first of the series of annual New Zealand chess championship tournaments was held in Christchurch. There were present Messrs. Hookham, Mouat, Benbow, Ollivier, Sexton and Brown. Mr. A. M. Ollivier, now of the Canterbury Chess Club, won the championship. Next year the tournament was held in Dunedin, at the time of the Dunedin exhibition, when Mr. Hookham regained the championship, losing it the year after, however, to Mr. Barnes, of Wellington. The last tournament was held at Wanganui, which is the first time it has been held out of one of the centres, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch or Dunedin. The Wanganui Chess Club spared no pains to make the meeting a success. The competitors were W. Meldrum, O. C. Pleasants, H. Hookham, R. J. Barnes, J. Mouat, W. Mackay, H. L. Andersen, A. A. Le Leivre, G. Pearce, Dr. Hatherley, H. S. Cocks, T. Sexton, J. Edwards and A. Remington. W. Meldrum, of Hunterville, came first as champion, O. C. Pleasants second, and H. Hookham and R. J. Barnes tied for third, Mr. Hookham eventually being placed. Owing to the large number of competitors and the length of time naturally consumed in the play, it was decided to hold two tournaments annually, a major and a minor

all, except those who had already competed for championship, to first qualify in the minor tournament. This would limit the number in the major, and also secure none but first-class players.

During the holding of the congress in Christchurch in 1892-3, at the suggestion of the Canterbury club, a motion was passed and carried into effect, forming what is now the New Zealand Chess Association. Every club, if it wishes to be represented in the annual congress, must affiliate with this association, paying two guineas in the case of a major club, and one guinea in the case of a minor, annually. All fees so collected go towards defraying the expenses of the club in whose town the tournament is held, and also helps to make the prize money. Needless to say, now it is established, the association is entirely a success, its benefits having already been appreciably felt.

Simultaneous chess, and chess *sans voir*, do not seem to be in great favour in New Zealand, Mr. T. Sexton, of the Woodville Chess Club, has given several performances of blindfold chess since 1880; he has frequently played four games at a time, and once played six, losing three and winning three. He is about the only player who indulges in this branch of the game to any extent. Team play has come somewhat into favour of late. Telegraphic matches and inter-club tourneys are by far the most popular. All the larger clubs have at least one telegraphic match during the year, and sometimes even three or four. A new system of notation has been introduced into these matches, which is a great improvement on the old one in the facility it gives for telegraphing the moves. It consists simply in assigning to the squares of the board certain numbers, which numbers are telegraphed instead of the moves, thereby both saving time, and greatly lessening the chance of mistakes. The notation was formulated by

Mr. J. O. Roll, of Kaiapoi ; Mr. Hookham approved it, and called it the Roll-Kaiseritski notation, and since 1886 it has been universally adopted in New Zealand telegraphic matches.

Every club, without exception, has its periodical matches with rivals in the neighbourhood, and every year one or more tourneys among its own members. Open tourneys and sealed handicap tourneys are universal favourites. Owing, perhaps, to a fear of monotony creeping in from constant repetition of this class of club tourneys, Messrs. R. A. and H. J. Cleland are responsible for an ingenious device, called the "Ladder," whereby endless competition is introduced into a club. All members being classified, any member may challenge one in the class above him to a match. If the challenged lose, he changes places with the challenger, who thus uses him as the rung of a ladder, whereby he ascends one step. If the challenged party refuses to play, he is considered to have forfeited, and the result is the same as if he had played and lost. A player, however, may only challenge once during the year. After a little see-sawing the players seem to find their level, and this appears as good a method of classification as we are aware of. It was first introduced into the Dunedin Club, and, proving a success, it has been gradually brought into use in other clubs in the colony.

New Zealand rejoices in nine journals with chess columns. The oldest column is that now under the editorship of Mr. M. Connolly in the *Auckland Weekly News*. It was begun in the *Weekly Herald* on June 9, 1872, three years before any other column appeared. Mr. Connolly has been the editor from the beginning. The column is also reproduced in Saturday's issue of the *New Zealand Herald*. The next oldest is the *Otago Witness*, first appearing on July 17, 187



then edited by Mr. C. J. Janion, and since March, 1892, by Mr. J. Mouat. Next is the column in the *New Zealand Mail*, Wellington, which first appeared in 1876, under the supervision of Mr. E. C. Hullett; since February, 1880, Mr. C. W. Benbow has been editor. Next is the *Canterbury Times*, Christchurch, which first appeared on April, 7 1877, edited by Mr. P. F. Jacobsen, and by Mr. H. Hookham since August, 1882. The *Weekly Press*, of Christchurch, began a column in August, 1886, from which time till now Mr. A. Cant has edited it; this column is also reproduced in the Saturday's issue of the *Press*.

All these weeklies are issued every Thursday except the *New Zealand Mail*, which appears on Friday. Besides these weeklies, which are all more or less business publications, there is a publication in Wanganui, which comes out as a supplement to the *Wanganui Chronicle* every Saturday, and contains a chess column edited by Dr. Hatherley. Besides the two daily papers in which are reproduced the columns of their weeklies, there are three others which contain chess columns; these are: The *Dunedin Evening Star*, since 1891, Mr. J. W. Mellor being editor since early in 1893; the *Oamaru Mail*, since August, 1892, edited by Mr. W. S. King, and the *North Otago Times*, edited since September, 1892, by Mr. W. D. Burns. The last two are Oamaru publications.

Of problem composers New Zealand has now a considerable number. Among present regular contributors to the various papers are Messrs. Cleland, Kuskop, T. and J. Sexton, Jas. Smith, Roll, King, J. C. and H. Andersen, Cunliffe, Arkwright, &c. Messrs. Benbow, Iunter, and Hatherley are also composers of note, though of late they have not published.

Problem solution tourneys have been held in the *New Zealand Mail*, and *Canterbury Times*, but not of late

years. In or about 1884 a problem-tourney was held by the *Canterbury Times*, but owing to the small number of composers at that time was not continued. Towards the end of 1894 the proprietors of *A1 Wanganui* offered prizes of two guineas for the best two-mover and three-mover submitted by composers in Australasia, all work to be original. Such a great number of problems was received that it was decided to divide the tourney into two parts, each to have prizes as originally offered. There were 23 problems in the first section, the prize for the best two-mover being awarded to Mr. Wm. Thomas, Victoria, and for the best three-mover to Mr. Eustace King, of Christchurch. The second section also contained 23 problems, the prize for the best two-mover going to Mr. R. Lord Hodgson, of Melbourne, and for the best three-mover to Mr. H. L. Andersen, Christchurch. Encouraged by the success of this tourney, "A1" has announced its intention of holding another shortly.

Mr. J. Mouat has also induced the proprietors of the *Otago Witness*, of Dunedin, to offer prizes for the best problems submitted. For the two-move tourney 22 problems were received, although composers were limited to two problems each, and only New Zealand could compete. The adjudicators are now sitting in judgment on these problems, and a three-move tourney is announced, open to the world till August 31. The first problems in the two-move section appeared on April 14, 1896, and the last on June 25; and though cooked problems were rather prevalent, the compositions on the whole were decidedly creditable.

#### CHess CLUBS.

Name of Club—"Ashburton Chess Club."

Captain—Mr. Willis.

Secretary—G. F. Dodds.

Club Rooms—Mrs. Huffam's Refreshment Rooms,  
Burnett Street, Ashburton.

Special Days—Tuesday evening, 7.30 to 10 during  
winter months only.

Membership—16.

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Name of Club—"Auckland Chess Club."

President—W. Tait.

Vice-President—J. M. Lennox.

Hon. Secretary—S. White, sen.

Committee—Grierson, Cozens, Hosking, Lewis,  
Jowitt, F. V. Smith, Green, Little, Sloman, Hemus,  
and Young.

Club Rooms—Water's Coffee Palace.

Special Days—Monday and Thursday evenings.

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Name of Club—"Canterbury Chess Club," Christ-  
church.

President—H. Hookham.

Vice-President—W. Acton Adams.

Hon. Secretary—A. Cant, *Press* Office, Christchurch.

Hon. Treasurer—J. J. Milner.

Committee—W. R. Cooke, J. G. L. Scott, J. Spiller,  
H. L. Andersen, and W. Hunter.

Club Rooms—Chamber of Commerce.

Special Days—Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Subscriptions—Ordinary Members, £1 per annum ;  
Juniors, (under 21), 10s. per annum ; Country Members,  
10s. per annum.

Membership—48.

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Name of Club—"Glen Var Chess Club."

President—Capt. C. R. C. Smith.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—E. D. Bartley.

Committee—A. E. Smith, C. Smith, and E. D.  
Bartley.

Club Rooms—Glen Var, Long Bay, Albany.

Subscription—10s. per year.

Membership—9

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Name of Club—"Invercargill Chess Club."

President—W. G. Mehaffey.

Vice-Presidents—E. Webber and Wm. A. S. Willcox.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—J. J. Hiskens.

Committee—W. Bannerman, G. T. Stevens, and J. H. Whitaker.

Club Rooms—Athenæum, Invercargill.

Subscriptions—2s. 6d. per annum (members must also be members of Athenæum).

Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"Linwood Chess and Draughts Club."

President—T. E. Fraser.

Vice-Presidents—J. R. Brunt, J. G. L. Scott, Dr. Lomax Smith, W. A. Cook, W. Minson, and A. Marshall.

Hon. Secretary—S. A. Lonquet, Worcester Street, Linwood.

Hon. Treasurer—W. A. P. Clarkson.

Committee—T. Marriott, C. Atkinson, W. Gee, A. R. Ponder, J. E. Perry, H. R. Smith, G. Handisides, and F. K. England.

Auditors—J. Brown and Dougall.

Special Days—Every evening.

Subscription—10s. per annum.

Club Rooms—Room in Rolleston Street.

Membership—45.

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Name of Club—"Napier Chess Club."

President—Mr. Todd.

Hon. Secretary—Mr. Dakin.

Special Days—Wednesday evenings.

Name of Club—"Oamaru Chess Club."  
President—Rev. Canon Gould.  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. S. King.  
Committee—F. Clayton, G. F. Francis, F. C. Crump,  
and President and Secretary.  
Club Rooms—Kahanga Club Rooms, Oamaru.  
Special Days—Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
Subscription—10s. per annum.  
Membership—20.

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Name of Club—"Otago Chess Club," Dunedin.  
President—H. J. Cleland.  
Vice-Presidents—Thos. Brown and Rev. B. M. King.  
Hon. Secretary—A. R. Barclay, 1 Bond Street,  
Dunedin.  
Hon. Treasurer—Thos. Johnstone.  
Committee—R. A. Cleland, O. Balk, W. Dawe,  
L. Warsaw, A. McDonald, and R. W. Clarkson.  
Club Rooms—Liverpool Street, Dunedin.  
Special Days—Every day, and Monday, Wednesday,  
and Saturday evenings.  
Subscription—£1 1s. per annum ; ladies, 10s. 6d.  
per annum.  
Membership—68.

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Name of Club—"Pleasant Point Chess Club."  
President—Dr. Thomas.  
Vice-President—T. Ley.  
Hon. Secretary—Wm. Cooke.  
Hon. Treasurer—J. Stewart.  
Committee—J. McAlister, E. Smith, W. Cooke,  
F. G. Dossett, and J. Stewart.  
Club Rooms—The Library, Pleasant Point.  
Subscription—2s. 6d., which admits any player for life.  
Membership—30.

Name of Club—"Rangitikei Chess Club," Marton.

President—Hon. F. Arkwright, M.L.C.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Sherman, W. Meldrum, and R. Aldworth.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—F. C. Wilson.

Committee—S. W. Alcorn, W. Beatson, W. J. Chaney, G. Cummins, O. C. Pleasants, A. H. O'Loughlen, and H. H. Richardson.

Club Rooms—Public Reading Room, High Street, Marton.

Special Days—Friday.

Subscription—5s. per annum.

Membership—41.

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Name of Club—"Sydenham Chess and Draughts Club."

President—W. T. Johnson.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. W. Diamond and D. Neave.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. Watts, Strickland Street.

Hon. Treasurer—T. S. Asquith.

Committee—J. Bellamy, R. Dutton, D. Gibb, Capt. Meikleham, T. Menzies, F. Partridge, and W. Reynolds.

Club Rooms—Colombo Road, Sydenham.

Special Days—Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Subscription—10s. per annum.

Membership—25.

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Name of Club—"Timaru Chess Club."

President—R. R. Taylor.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Reid and Capt. R. Cuthbert.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—T. D. Young.

Committee—C. Rogers, W. Hassell, G. P. Woo and S. T. Wickstead.

Club Rooms—Loan Co.'s Buildings, Timaru.

Special Days—Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Subscription—10s. 6d. per annum.

Membership—25.

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Name of Club—"Wanganui Chess and Draughts Club."

President—Freeman R. Jackson.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Hatherley and W. Armstrong.

Committee—Mansfield, Anderson, McFarlane, Oliver, Willis, Greenwood, and J. B. Murray.

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Name of Club—"Wellington Chess Club."

President—C. W. Benbow.

Vice-Presidents—W. F. Barrand, J. G. Anderson, T. Turnbull, A. J. McTavish, C. T. Richardson, G. Wright, Hon. F. Arkwright and Dr. James.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. E. Mason.

Committee—P. Still, W. Brown, F. K. Kelling, A. Le Lievre and W. Mackay.

Auditor—E. W. Petherick.

Club Rooms—Lambton Quay.

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Name of Club—"Woodville Chess and Draughts Club."

President—Mr. Maniety.

Hon. Secretary—W. H. S. Nicholls.

Committee—R. S. Florance, T. Sexton, C. Smith, H. W. Kay, C. Scott, and W. G. Crawford.

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#### CHess NOTAbILITIES.

Mr. Richard James Barnes, Wellington Chess Club and Wellington Working Men's Club Chess Club.—Won championship of New Zealand in the congress of 1890-1, held in Wellington. Has been a representative of Wellington in each congress held since this date, and

though he has not retained the championship, has come second twice, and third once, besides taking a special prize. In local tournaments has proved a strong player, having taken five 1st prizes, two 2nd, and one 3rd.

Mr. Charles William Benbow, of Wellington, President of the Wellington Chess Club.—Was successful in securing first prize in a tourney by correspondence in connection with the *Young Men of Great Britain*. He also stood to play in the final round of another tourney in connection with the same paper, but it was never completed. Was one of the original members of the Wellington Chess Club, which came into existence on July 1st, 1876, and has been a member ever since. He has represented his club in every outside match it has been engaged in, with the exception of the first one against Dunedin, without losing a single game. Unfortunately, he has not been able to enter in the annual championship tournaments, except in the first one, held in 1888, in Christchurch. Is also a problem composer, and was one of the first and best in New Zealand; though of late years, owing to lack of time, he has done very little in this branch of the game, so far as composing is concerned. Examination of problems he still undertakes, and produces many of local composition in the column of the *New Zealand Mail*, which he has edited in a very able manner since 1880.

Mr. R. A. Cleland, Otago Chess Club.—President of his club in 1894, vice-president of the New Zealand Chess Association. Won 1st prize Otago Club handicap tourney from scratch in 1891, also in 1892. Tied for club championship, 1893. First holder of Mr. Johnstone's championship trophy in 1894. Played in three tourneys during 1894-5 scored 43 wins, 2 draws and 1 loss. Represented club at championship congress Christchurch, 1892, taking 5th place, and Dunedin, 1893, winning 3rd prize.



Mr. Joseph Edwards, Otago Chess Club, Dunedin.— Won silver cup, Timaru Chess Club, 1885. Tied for 1st prize in *Canterbury Times* solution tourney, 1886. 2nd prize Invercargill Chess Club from scratch, 1888. Won New Zealand chess championship, Dunedin, 1894. Third in New Zealand chess congress, Wellington, 1895. Curiously enough, in the year that he won the chess championship, Mr. Edwards played as emergency, won for his club (the Wellington), and had not seen a board or played a game for 8 months previous to the contest.

Mr. Henry Hookham frequented Starey's Philidorian rooms, Rathbone Place, London, during 1845 and the succeeding 5 years, and there met with Falkbeer, Zytogorski, Jannsens, and other players of note, who resorted there. In 1870 he gained the championship of the province of Canterbury, contending, as representative of the Kaiapoi Chess Club, against representatives from the Clubs at Christchurch and Lyttelton. The first chess championship congress in Australasia was the one held at Christchurch, Canterbury, in 1879, and at this he won the championship of New Zealand and the 1st prize, £50. Competed in the first Australian inter-colonial congress, which was held in Adelaide in 1887. Though not a prize-winner, his score against the leading men was creditable, as he drew with H. Charlick, champion of South Australia, and F. K. Esling, the winner of the second prize, and champion of Victoria, and won from Gossip, who took third prize. In 1888 lost the championship of New Zealand, but regained it at the congress in Dunedin, Otago, in 1889, losing it again, however, in Wellington in 1890. Took second prize in the congress in 1893, and third prize in 1895-6. Has been president of the Canterbury Chess Club since 1884, being elected on the death of the Hon. John Tancred. In August, 1882, he took over the editing of the chess column in the *Canterbury Times*, which is

well-known throughout Australasia for the excellence of its matter.

Mr. W. Meldrum, Rangitikei Chess Club, Marton.—First played in public as a member of the above club in 1893. Since then he has been very successful, winning the club championship in 1894 with 6 wins and no losses, and again in 1895 with 7 wins, 1 draw, and no losses. Competed in the New Zealand chess championship tournament, 1895-6, winning the first place, of champion, with 9 wins, 2 draws and 2 losses. Is a contributor to New Zealand chess columns.

Mr. J. W. Mellor, Otago Chess Club.—8th place, congress of 1892-93. Special prize for best defence. Played in 4 telegraphic matches, winning 1 and drawing 3 games.

Mr. John Mouat, of Dunedin, Otago.—Immigrated to Otago at the close of 1861, where he followed gold-digging for six years. Took second place in the third congress, and acquitted himself with credit to his club in the other three in which he entered. Is now editor of the chess column in the *Otago Witness*, and though he has only edited it since 1892, has a reputation on a par with the best in New Zealand. In connection with his column, has inaugurated a problem competition for New Zealand composers, the two-move section, which was limited to New Zealand, is complete, and the three-move section is now open to all the world.

Mr. O. C. Pleasants, of the Rangitikei Chess Club, Marton.—Played in the New Zealand chess championship tournaments of 1894, 1895, 1896, at the last of which he won second place with 8 points out of a possible 13. Has also played in various club contests, and is a frequent contributor to chess columns in *New Zealand Mail*, Wellington, and others.

Mr. J. C. Roll, of Kaiapoi.—Is a veteran who has just entered on his jubilee year of problem composition. He has specially benefitted the cause of chess in that he

is the adapter of a decimal method of recording games by telegraph. This is now universally used in New Zealand during interprovincial telegraph matches, and has been named by Mr. Hookham, of Christchurch, "The Roll-Kieseritzky Notation." Concerning it, Mr. Hookham wrote Mr. Roll, under date May 3rd, 1894, as follows :—"Your notation was introduced in 1886, and has been used since in every match by telegraph, and there have been inter-club matches every year, sometimes three or four. Further, it may be stated that the use of the notation has been a complete success, and has given every satisfaction to the clubs of New Zealand. It is evidently quite in advance of the German and English systems as regards simplicity and effectiveness; indeed, it appears to me that in these respects it is perfect."

Mr. Thomas Sexton.—Joined the Bermondsey Club in 1871 at that time the strongest working men's club in London. Unfitted by lack of practice for many years from coping with strong players, was fortunately induced to take up the study of problem composition, his first problem appearing in the *New Zealand Mail* in 1878, since when he has constantly published problems in the Colonial and Home papers. At the establishment of the Country Club in the Fielding Block in 1877, however, Mr. Sexton revived his play, and he has competed in four of the New Zealand championship congresses. Stands best as a blindfold player. Played his first blindfold game in 1880, and has played as many as six at a sitting. Mr. Sexton competed in the first solving tourney in New Zealand, instituted by the *Canterbury Times*, where he won second prize, Mr. Benbow winning first. He also took second prize in the *New Zealand Mail*, solving tourney in 1892, tied for first prize in the "A1" tourney 1895, and took first prize for the "A1" tourney of 1896, all for solving.

Mr. Herbert Harold Smith, Glen Var Club.—At 15 years of age, won boys' chess tourney, Auckland, giving odds to all the other players. Since 1893, has taken part in matches played by Glen Var Chess Club against Devonport (3), Ponsonby (3), in the combined matches Glen Var and Devonport v. Ponsonby, and Glen Var and Devonport v. Auckland (2), in all of which he won seven times. With his brother, L. P. Smith, he tied for top position in the late district championship of Auckland with  $15\frac{1}{2}$  out of 19 games played. He also took part in telegraphic match, Auckland v. Wellington, losing to Mr. Mackey.

Mr. Lionel Percy Smith, Glen Var Club.—Has taken part in all matches played by the Glen Var Club since 1893. Against Devonport (although only 15 years of age) he won 1, lost 1, and drew 1. In the three matches played by Glen Var against Ponsonby, he won two of his games and lost one against Mr. Grierson. Played in the combined matches 15 a side, Glen Var and Devonport v. Auckland (2), and Glen Var and Devonport v. Ponsonby, in all of which he won his games. Took part in the telegraphic match, Auckland v. Wellington, when he beat Mr. James of Wellington. Ties with his brother, H. H. Smith, for top position in this last district championship of Auckland, with  $15\frac{1}{2}$  out of 19 games. He has also won two club tourneys, and was second in another.

W. M. Stenhouse, M.D., ex-president Otago Chess Club, and ex-hon. secretary Glasgow Chess Club 1867-70.—Played regularly in annual matches, West of Scotland v. East of Scotland, always successfully. Played in matches and privately with Zukertort, Blackburne, Rosenthal, and Bird, always losing with honour. Played in many telegraphic and other matches in New Zealand, generally successful. Played set matches with Messrs. D. R. Hay, J. C. Mouat and others, always drawing.

## VICTORIA.

### *A Postscript.*

Many months ago I addressed a circular letter to gentlemen connected with chess throughout Victoria. In this, I asked for information as to their respective clubs, and stated that it was desired for incorporation in the *Annual*. In most cases my applications have been ignored. I have waited till the last possible moment, and now proceed to avail myself of the few replies which have come to hand.

#### CHESS CLUBS.

Name of Club—"Melbourne Chess Club."

President and Hon. Treasurer—F. K. Esling.

Vice-President and Chairman of Committee—Thomas Harlin.

Hon. Secretary—W. H. Rowe.

Club Room—Melbourne Athenæum.

Subscription—£1 1s. per annum.

Entrance Fee—2s. 6d.

Members—55.

Open Daily.

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Name of Club—"Williamstown Chess Club."

President—D. G. Cullen.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—M. J. Ward.

Club Room—"The Club," Parker-street.

Meeting—Friday evening.

Annual Subscription—2s. 6d.

Members—20.

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Name of Club—"Ballarat Chess Club."

President—J. L. Archer.

Vice-Presidents—J. Rickard and H. W. Crowe.

Hon. Secretary—F. F. Jordan.

Hon. Treasurer—R. R. Clarke.

Subscription—2s. 6d. per annum.

Entrance Fee—1s.

Members—20.

This is a club within the circle of the members of the Ballarat Mechanics' Institute, and there is play daily.

In addition there are Clubs at Bendigo, Geelong, Heathcote, Warrnambool, Yarrawonga, &c.

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#### CHess PRESS.

The following are the journals which have a weekly chess column:—

Melbourne—*The Australasian*, *The Leader*, and *The Weekly Times*.

Bendigo—*The Advertiser*, *The Bendigonian*, and *The Independent*.

Rutherglen—*The Rutherglen and Wahgunyah News*.

Occasional chess contributions are published in the *Melbourne Argus* and *Age*, the *Ballarat Courier*, and the *Warrnambool Standard*.

T. HARLIN.

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### THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OF AUSTRALIA.

E. N. WALLACE (N.S.W.) *v.* F. K. ESLING (VIC.).

Prior to 1887 there had been no organised competition for the championship. In that year the South Australians invited chess players to assemble at Adelaide to decide who was to be the first holder of the title. The result of the play was that Mr. Henry Charlick, of Adelaide, defeated a strong field, comprising amongst others Messrs. F. K. Esling, G. H. D. Gossip, D. Heiman, W. Tullidge, and H. Hookham. In 1888 the Melbourne Congress was held, in which the fortune of war declared in favour of Mr. Crane, after a severe struggle with Mr. Charlick. Since the year mentioned, no championship

meeting of Australasian players has taken place, but in 1893 Mr. E. N. Wallace challenged and decisively defeated Mr. Crane, and in June, 1894, he, in turn, was called upon by Mr. F. K. Esling to play for the Australian blue ribbon. The result of a sturdy fight was another victory for Mr. Wallace, who scored  $7\frac{1}{2}$  games against  $5\frac{1}{2}$  credited to his opponent. The record of the 16 games played in this match appears below, with notes thereto by Mr. Crane:—

FIRST GAME.

THE FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. Esling.	Mr. Wallace.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 3 ( <i>a</i> )
2. P to Q 4	2. P to Q 4
3. Kt to Q B 3	3. Kt to K B 3
4. P to K 5 ( <i>b</i> )	4. K Kt to Q 2
5. P to K B 4	5. P to Q B 4
6. P takes P	6. Kt to Q B 3
7. B to K 3	7. B takes P ( <i>c</i> )
8. B takes B	8. Kt takes B
9. Kt to Kt 5 ( <i>d</i> )	9. Kt to K 5 ( <i>e</i> )
10. B to Q 3	10. Q to Kt 3
11. Q to K 2	11. Kt to Q 5 ( <i>f</i> )
12. Kt takes Kt	12. Q takes Kt
13. Castles	13. B to Q 2
14. Kt to K B 3 ( <i>g</i> )	14. Q to B 7 ( <i>h</i> )
15. K R to K sq	15. Q takes Q
16. R takes Q	16. Kt to B 4
17. K R to Q 2	17. P to K B 3 ? ( <i>i</i> )
18. P to Q B 3	18. K to K 2 ( <i>j</i> )
19. B to Q B 2	19. Q R to Q B sq
20. P to B 5 ! ( <i>k</i> )	20. P takes K B P
55 minutes.	45 minutes.
21. P takes P ch	21. K takes P
22. R takes P	22. B to K 3
23. R to Q 6	23. K to K 2
24. Kt to Kt 5 ( <i>l</i> )	24. B takes Q R P ( <i>m</i> )
25. P to Q Kt 4 ( <i>n</i> )	25. Kt to K 3
26. R to Q 7 ch	26. K to B 3
27. Kt to B 7	27. K R to B sq
28. Kt to Q 6	28. R to Q B 2 ( <i>o</i> )

29. Kt takes Kt P

30. K to Kt 2

81 minutes.

31. B to Q 3 ! (q)

32. R to Q B sq (r)

33. R takes R

34. R takes Kt ch

35. R takes P

36. Kt to B 5 ch

37. R takes K R P

38. R to R 6 ch (t)

39. R to K Kt 6

40. K to B 3

162 minutes.

41. Kt to Q 7

42. K takes P

43. Kt to B 6 ch

44. Kt to Kt 4 ch

45. R takes P

29. R takes P (p)

30. R to Q B 3

110 minutes.

31. B to Q B 5

32. B takes B

33. B to Kt 4 (s)

34. K takes R

35. B to B 3

36. K to Q 3

37. B takes P

38. K to Q 4

39. B to K 5

40. P to Q R 4 ! (u)

130 minutes.

41. P takes P ch

42. R to K R sq

43. K to K 4

44. P takes Kt

45. R takes P (v)

And at White's 76th move the game was drawn.

180 minutes.

165 minutes.

(a) As an opening, in our opinion, ill suited to Mr. Wallace's style. In the Adelaide 1887 Congress Mr. Heiman played the French unsuccessfully against Mr. Ealing. At the conclusion of the game the loser asked the winner where he went wrong. "At your first move" was the reply.

(b) Mason, in his "Art of Chess," says this form of the opening is very difficult, and requires great knowledge of position to play it well.

(c) We prefer 7. Kt takes B P.

(d) This should result in loss of time.

(e) An awkward spot for the Kt. Why not 9. Castles? there is nothing in 10. Kt to Q 6, e.g., 10. Kt to Q 6—P to B 3, 11. Kt to B 3—P takes P, 12. P takes P—Kt takes P (R takes Kt is also strong), and Black has gained a P and a winning position.

(f) Black has ingeniously prevented Kt to Q 6 ch.

(g) Neither 14. B takes Kt nor 14. B to Kt 5 benefits White's game.

(h) An unwise exchange of Q's results from this move. We see no harm in 14. Q to R 4, 15. K to Kt 1—Kt to B 4.

(i) A premature move, which presently leads to dis-arrangement of his centre. The simple course—17. Kt takes B, followed by B to B 3, and K to K 2—equalises the game.

(j) Here, also, he should have taken the B.

(k) The start of a fine combination, which abounds in complications.

(l) Well continued; he temporarily gives up a P for a harassing attack.

(m) Virtually forced.

(n) White is bent on attack, and fears not the weakening of his P's.

(o) If 28. R takes P, 29. K to Kt 2—R to B 3, 30. B to Q 3, and Wh has the best of it.

(p) Best, the passed P was dangerous. If 29. K R to B 2, 30. R takes R—R takes R., 31., Kt to Q 6, &c.



(g) Well played, leaving the Black B but one flight square.  
 (r) White has played a difficult attack in admirable style up to the point; but here he misses his way. 32. Kt to R 5 would have given him a winning game.

(s) This neat recovery of the exchange seems to have been overlooked by White.

(t) If 32. R take P— R to K R sq. 39. R to K B 7—R takes P, and White cannot take P without losing his R.

(u) The right move, which evens matters.

(v) Mr. Esling now proposed a draw, which was not accepted, and the 50. moves rule was put in force. According to Cocker and other authorities, the R and B v. R ending is a dead draw. The final position was:—White: King at Q Kt sq, Rook at Q B sq. Black: King at Q R 6, Rook at Q 8, B at Q Kt 6.

## SECOND GAME.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

#### WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to Q B 4
3. Q Kt to B 3
4. Kt to B 3
5. P to K 3
6. P to Q R 3 (b)
7. P takes P
8. B to Kt 5 ch (c)
9. B to Q 3
10. Kt takes Kt
11. Castles
12. P to K 4 (e)
13. Q to B 2
14. P takes P
15. B takes P ch
- 9 minutes.
16. B to K 4
17. Q takes B
18. B to B 4
19. P to Q 5 !
20. B to K 5 !
21. Q R to Q sq
22. K R to K sq
- 63 minutes.
23. Q to K B 4 (j)
24. B takes P (l)
25. Q to R 6
26. R takes R
27. B takes P (m)
- 96 minutes.

And Mr. Esling resigns.

#### BLACK.

Mr Esling.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to K 3
3. K Kt to B 3
4. P to Q Kt 3 (a)
5. B to Kt 2
6. B to K 2
7. Kt takes P
8. P to B 3
9. Q to B 2 (d)
10. K P takes Kt
11. Castles
12. P to Q B 4 (f)
13. P to B 5 (g)
14. B takes Q P
15. K to R sq
- 27 minutes.
16. B takes B
17. Kt to B 3 (h)
18. Q to Q 2 (i)
19. Kt to R 4
20. Q R to B sq
21. K to Kt sq
22. K R to K sq
- 65 minutes.
23. R to B 4 (k)
24. R takes P
25. P to B 3
26. Q takes R

100 minutes.

(a) The Fianchetto development should be delayed until Black has castled.

(b) Quite a lost move in this position.

(c) To compel the blocking of the adverse Q B.

(d) Ill-timed; 9 Kt to Q 2, was the right move.

(e) This results successfully, but it might have advantageously been preceded by 12 Q to B 2.

(f) Here 12 B to E 8 forcing the exchange of the adverse K B was in every way preferable.

(g) A serious blunder which compromises his game and loses a good pawn.

(h) 17 Kt to Q 2 was clearly better for the purposes of defence.

(i) If 18 B to Q 3 then 19 Kt to Kt 5 wins at once for White.

(j) Stronger still was 23 P to Q 6.

(k) This loses much quicker than 23 P to B 3.

(l) Fine play if Black take the B, then Kt to K 5 wins.

(m) An elegant conclusion.

### THIRD GAME.

#### THE FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. Esling.	Mr. Wallace.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 3
2. P to Q 4	2. P to Q 4
3. Q Kt to B 3	3. K Kt to B 3
4. P to K 5	4. K Kt to Q 2
5. P to B 4	5. P to Q B 4
6. P takes P	6. Q Kt to B 3
7. P to Q R 3 (a)	7. Kt takes B P (b)
8. P to Q Kt 4 (c)	8. Kt to Q 2
9. B to Q 3	9. Q to B 2 ?
10. B to Q 2	10. P to Q R 4 !
11. Kt to Kt 5	11. Q to Q sq
12. P takes P (d)	12. Kt to B 4
13. Q to Kt sq	13. B to Q 2 (e)
14. K Kt to B 3	14. Kt takes R P
15. Castles	15. Kt takes B
16. P takes Kt	16. Q to Kt 3 ch
17. Q Kt to Q 4	17. B to B 4
18. Q takes Q	18. B takes Q
19. K R to Kt sq	19. B to B 4
20. K to B sq	20. P to Q Kt 3
40 minutes.	45 minutes.
21. Q Kt to Kt 5	21. Castles K R
22. K to K 2	22. B takes Kt
23. R takes B	23. Kt to B 3
24. B to B 3	24. R to R 5

25. P to Kt 3  
83 minutes.

26. R to Kt 3

27. B to Q 2

28. B to B sq

29. R to Kt 5

30. R to Kt sq  
95 minutes.

31. K R to Kt 3

32. P takes P

33. P to R 3 (*h*)

34. B takes P

35. R takes P

36. R takes R

37. B to B 6 (*j*)

38. R to K Kt sq ch

39. Kt to Kt 5

40. P to K R 4

41. P to R 5 (*k*)

42. K to B 3

43. P to R 6

44. R to K R sq

45. R to Q R sq

46. R to R 8 ch

47. R to R 7 ch

48. Kt takes P  
155 minutes.

49. R takes Kt

50. B to K 7 ? (*l*)

51. R takes B

52. R to K Kt 7

53. R to Kt 4

54. R to Kt 8

55. R to Q B 8

56. R to B 5

57. R takes P

58. R to Q 5

59. R to Q 8

60. R to Q 7

61. K to K B 2  
175 minutes.

62. K to B 3

63. K to B 2

64. R to Q 8

65. K to K B sq

25. R to Kt sq  
96 minutes.

26. P to K R 3 (*f*)

27. K R to Q R sq

28. Kt to R 4

29. Kt to B 3

30. K R to R 3  
105 minutes

31. P to K Kt 4 ! (*g*)

32. P takes P

33. B to Q 5 !

34. B takes P

35. B takes P (*i*)

36. R takes R

37. B to Q 3

38. K to B sq

39. Kt to K 2

40. R takes P

41. R to R 7 ch

42. Kt to B 4

43. Kt takes P

44. R to K R 7

45. K to K sq

46. K to Q 2

47. K to B 3

48. Kt takes Kt  
130 minutes.

49. P to K 4

50. B takes B

51. K to Q 3

52. K to Q B 4

53. P to Q 5 !

54. K to Q Kt 5

55. K to Kt 6

56. R to Q B 7 !

57. K to Q B 6

58. K takes P

59. R to B 5

60. K to Q 7

61. P to Q 6  
175 minutes.

62. R to B 6

63. K to Q 8

64. R to Q B 7 ch

65. P to Q 7

66. R to Q R 8                      66. K to B 8  
 67. R to R sq ch                  67. K to Kt 7 (m)  
      195 minutes.                      197 minutes.

And Mr. Esling resigns.

- (a) We like Kt to B 3  
 (b) Better than B takes P.  
 (c) Weak, he should have developed a piece.  
 (d) Inferior to R to Kt sq.  
 (e) Or Q to R 5 ch, disarranging the K's wing.  
 (f) A good move, which aims at the breaking up of white's centre pawns.  
 (g) A good move, which turns the attack.  
 (h) The play hereabouts required careful treatment.  
 (i) Dangerous, but he must disunite the P's.  
 (j) White misses a chance at this point: 37. R to K Kt sq, to which the only answer is B to Kt sq, would have given him the superior game.  
 (k) There is nothing better.  
 (l) Bad judgment, by retaining the B, he had good drawing chances.  
 (m) Black has well managed the end game.

#### FOURTH GAME.

##### ZUKERTORT'S OPENING.

###### WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. K Kt to B 3
2. P to Q 4
3. P to Q B 4
4. Kt to B 3
5. B to B 4 (a)
6. B to Kt 3
7. P to K 3
8. B to Q 3
9. Q R to B sq
10. P takes P
11. B to Kt sq
12. B to R 4
13. Q to R 4
14. Castles
15. Q to B 2
- 19 minutes.
16. Kt to K 2
17. Kt to Kt 3
18. P to Q R 3 ? (c)
19. B takes B
20. P to K R 4 (d)
21. Kt to Kt 5
22. Kt to K 2
23. Kt to B 4

###### BLACK.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to K 3
3. K Kt to B 3
4. P to Q Kt 3
5. B to Q 3
6. P to B 3 (b)
7. Castles
8. B to Kt 2
9. Q to K 2
10. K P takes P
11. B to R 3
12. Q Kt to Q 2
13. B to Kt 2
14. Q to Q sq
15. P to Kt 3
- 51 minutes.
16. R to K sq
17. B to K 2
18. Kt to K Kt 5 !
19. Q takes B
20. P to K B 4 !
21. R to K B sq
22. R to K B 3 (e)
23. R to K sq

24. P to K Kt 3
25. K R to K sq
26. Kt (Kt 5) to R 3
27. Q to K 2
28. Kt to Kt 2
29. P takes P
30. Kt takes P

76 minutes.

31. Kt to B 3
32. Kt (B 3) to R 4
33. Q to Q sq
34. K takes Kt
35. K takes P
36. Q to K 2
37. Q to Q 3
38. R to B sq
39. Kt to B 5 ! (j)
40. R takes R
41. R to R sq
42. Q takes B
43. Q to Q B 8 ch

145 minutes.

24. Kt to B sq1
25. P to K R 3
26. R to K B 2
27. P to K Kt 4 ! (f)
28. Q to K 3 ! (g)
29. P takes P
30. Q to R 3

118 minutes.

31. P to B 5
32. P to B 6 (h)
33. Kt takes B P
34. P takes Kt dis ch
35. B to B sq (i)
36. Kt to K 3
37. Q R to B sq
38. R to K Kt 2
39. R takes Kt
40. Kt to Kt 4
41. B takes R
42. Q to Q 3 (k)

176 minutes

And Mr. Esling resigned.

- (a) A move which has come into fashion lately, but we doubt its efficacy.  
 (b) This move is very weak.  
 (c) 18. P to K R 3 is better.  
 (d) Premature, and the cause of the trouble which shortly arrives ; he should have dislodged the Kt by P to R 3.  
 (e) We like here 23. Q Kt to B 3.  
 (f) A fine move, which places White on the defensive.  
 (g) A pawn sacrifice, which seems justified by the attack obtained.  
 (h) Black must have mismanaged matters to lose in this situation ; 32 B to B sq seems best here.  
 (i) A bit too late.  
 (j) Having beaten off blacks attack very cleverly, White now resumes the offensive.  
 (k) A mistake caused by pressure of the time limit ; 42. Q to K 8 would have prolonged the game. Mr. James Mason, the English expert, writes, that "Mr. Wallace's play in this game would be a credit to anybody."

# FIFTH GAME.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3
3. B to Kt 5

BLACK.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
3. Kt to B 3

4. Castles
5. P to Q 4
6. Q to K 2
7. B takes Kt
8. P takes P
9. Q to K 4 !
10. Kt takes Kt
11. Q to K Kt 4 !
12. B to R 6
13. Q to Q 4
14. P to K 6
15. Q to B 5 !
16. B takes B
17. Q to Kt 4
18. Q to B 3
19. P to K B 4
20. Q takes P
21. Kt to B 3
22. P to Q Kt 3
23. Kt to R 4
24. K R to K sq
25. Kt to B 5
26. Kt takes B
27. R takes P
28. P to K R 3
29. R to K 7
30. Q to B 3 !
31. K to R sq
32. Q takes Q
33. P takes P
34. R to K B sq
35. Q R to B 7
36. K to R 2
37. R to Kt 7 ch
38. K R to B 7 ch
39. R takes B P
40. R takes R
41. R takes K R P
42. P to R 4
43. R to Q Kt 7
44. R to Kt 5
45. K to R 3
46. R to Kt 7 ch
47. P to K Kt 3
48. P takes P
49. P to Kt 4
4. Kt takes P
5. B to K 2
6. Kt to Q 3
7. Kt P takes B
8. Kt to B 4
9. Kt to R 5
10. B takes Kt
11. P to Kt 3
12. P to Q 4
13. B to Kt 4
14. Q to B 3
15. B to Kt 2
16. Q takes B
17. B to B sq
18. Castles !
19. Q to K 2
20. B takes P
21. Q R to Kt sq
22. K R to Q sq
23. P to Q 5
24. Q to B 3
25. Q takes P
26. P takes Kt
27. R to K B sq
28. Q R to Q sq
29. P to Q 6
30. Q to B 7 ch
31. Q to B 3
32. R takes Q
33. R to Q B 3
34. R takes P !
35. R to Q 8 ch
36. R to Q 7
37. K to B sq
38. K to K sq
39. R takes R
40. R takes R P
41. K to B sq
42. P to R 4
43. R to Kt 7
44. K to Kt 2
45. R to R 7
46. K to Kt sq
47. P to R 5
48. R takes P
49. R to R 6 ch

50. K to Kt 2
51. R to K 7
52. R to K 2
53. R to K B 2
54. R to B 3
55. K to Kt 3
56. P to Kt 5
57. R to B 4
58. K takes R
59. K to K 5
60. K to Q 5

50. R to Q B 6
51. R to Q R 6
52. K to Kt 2
53. R to Q Kt 6
54. R to Kt 7 ch
55. R to Kt 5
56. R to R 5
57. R takes R !
58. K to B 2
59. K to K 2
60. K to Q 2

Drawn Game.

### SIXTH GAME.

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

##### WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to Q B 4
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. P to K 3
5. Kt to K B 3
6. P takes P
7. B to Kt 5
8. Kt to K 5
9. B to B 6 (a)
10. Kt takes Kt
11. B takes P ?
12. Kt takes Kt
13. Kt to B 3
14. P to K R 4
15. R to K B sq  
28 minutes.
16. Kt to K 2
17. Q to Q 3
18. B to Q 2
19. B to B 3 (c)
20. Q to Q 2
21. P to Q 5
22. Q to Q 3 (d)
23. Castles
24. R takes B
25. P takes R

##### BLACK.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to K 3
3. Kt to K B 3
4. P to Q Kt 3
5. Q Kt to Q 2
6. P takes P
7. B to Q 3 !
8. Castles
9. R to Kt sq
10. B takes Kt
11. Kt takes B
12. B to B 3
13. Q to K Kt 4 (b)
14. Q takes Kt P
15. B to Q 2 /  
20 minutes.
16. B to K Kt 5
17. B to K R 7
18. Q to K B 6 !
19. K R to K sq
20. R to K 5
21. Q R to K sq
22. B to R 6 !
23. B takes R
24. R takes P (e)
25. Q takes R ch

26. K to B 2  
 27. K to Q 2  
 28. Q to K B 5  
 29. Q to K B 3  
 30. Kt to Q 4  
 88 minutes.

26. Q to B 7  
 27. Q takes R P  
 28. Q to K 2  
 29. Q to K 5  
 30. Q takes Q  
 85 minutes.

And Mr. Wallace resigns.

- (a) White wins a P, but at the expense of the game.  
 (b) A fine move, which wins by force.  
 (c) 19. Kt to Kt sq was preferable.  
 (d) The helplessness of White position is shown by his last four moves.  
 (e) Black continues the attack in good style, and is to be congratulated on his able management of it.

### SEVENTH GAME.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4  
 2. Kt to K B 3  
 3. B to Q Kt 5  
 4. Castles  
 5. P to Q 4  
 6. Q to K 2  
 7. B takes Kt  
 8. P takes P  
 9. Kt to B 3  
 10. Kt to Q 4  
 11. Kt to B 5  
 12. Q to K Kt 4  
 13. Kt takes B  
 14. B to Kt 5 !  
 15. K R to K sq  
 14 minutes.  
 16. Q to R 4  
 17. B to K 7 ! (d)  
 18. R to K 3 (e)  
 19. R to K B 3  
 20. B to B 6 ch  
 21. Q to K B 4  
 22. Kt to K 4

BLACK.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 4  
 2. Kt to Q B 3  
 3. Kt to K B 3  
 4. Kt takes K P  
 5. B to K 2  
 6. Kt to Q 3  
 7. Kt P takes B  
 8. Kt to Kt 2  
 9. Castles  
 10. Kt to B 4  
 11. K to R sq ? (a)  
 12. P to K Kt 3 ? (b)  
 13. Q takes Kt  
 14. Q takes P (c)  
 15. P to Q 3  
 17 minutes.  
 16. Q to K B 4  
 17. B to K 3  
 18. K B to K sq  
 19. Q to K R 4  
 20. K to Kt sq  
 21. Kt to Q 2 ? (f)  
 22. B to Q B 5 (g)



- 23. B to B 3 (h)
- 24. Kt takes Q P (i)
- 25. Q takes B ch
- 26. Q takes B P
- 27. Q to K B 6
- 28. B takes P (j)
- 29. B to B 3
- 30. Q R to K sq

114 minutes.

- 31. P to K R 3 (k)
- 32. R to K 7
- 33. Q takes R
- 34. K to R 2
- 35. P to K Kt 4
- 36. R to Q 3
- 37. P takes R
- 38. P takes P
- 39. Q to K 8 ch
- 40. Q takes Q ch
- 41. P to Q 4
- 42. K to Kt 3
- 43. K to Kt 4
- 44. K takes Kt P
- 45. K takes P

170 minutes.

- 46. P to Q 5
- 47. B to Q 4.

- 23. P to K B 4
- 24. P takes Kt
- 25. P to Q 4
- 26. Kt to B sq
- 27. P to Q 5
- 28. Kt to K 3
- 29. Q R to Q sq
- 30. Q to R 3

109 minutes.

- 31. Kt to Kt 2
- 32. R takes R
- 33. R to Q 8 ch
- 34. P to Q R 4
- 35. P to K Kt 4
- 36. R takes R
- 37. Kt to K 3
- 38. Kt to B 5
- 39. Q to B sq
- 40. K takes Q
- 41. P to Q R 5 (l)
- 42. K to B 2
- 43. P to R 4 ch
- 44. Kt takes P ch
- 45. Kt takes P

177 minutes.

- 46. Kt to Q 8

And Mr. Wallace resigned.

(a) This a well-known book position. Black's proper course now is 11. Kt to K 8; if White continue 12. Q to Kt 4, then 12. K to R 1 (if Black play 11. B to E 3, then 12. Q to Kt 4.)

(b) 12. Kt to K 8 was surely better; Black gets a very bad game now.

(c) An unpleasant necessity, otherwise the B's check does instant damage.

(d) Prettily played, winning the exchange.

(e) White rightly values his B more than the adverse R.

(f) A poor move, which invites White's strong reply. 21. B to B 4 was the right course.

(g) 23. B to Q 4 is best under the circumstances.

(h) 28. P to K Kt 4 apparently wins much quicker.

(i) This wins, but a yet more decisive line of play was open to White; e.g., 24. Kt to Kt 3, Q to Kt 5; 25. Q to R 6, Kt to K 4; R to B 4, winning the Q.

(j) Capturing with Q would win much more speedily.

(k) Timid, but safe. White could have won a clear Pawn, with mating possibilities, by 31. E takes P! to which the only reply is Q to Kt 2.

(l) We presume Mr. Wallace killed time so that another game might not be started.

## EIGHTH GAME.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to Q B 4
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. Kt to B 3
5. B to B 4
6. P to K 3
7. B to Q 3
8. R to Q B sq
9. Castles
10. P to Q Kt 3
11. B to K 5
12. P takes Q P
13. Kt to K 2
14. Kt to B 4
15. Kt takes Kt
- 18 minutes.
16. P takes Kt
17. Q to B 3
18. K R to Q sq
19. P to K R 4 (b)
20. Q to Kt 3
21. Kt to B 3
22. R to K sq
23. R takes R
24. R to K 6
25. R to K 5
26. Kt to Kt 5
27. Q to K 3
28. Kt to K 6 ch
29. R takes B
30. Q takes B
- 54 minutes.
31. Q takes R ch

BLACK.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to K 3
3. Kt to K B 3
4. B to K 2
5. Castles
6. P to Q Kt 3
7. B to Kt 2
8. P to Q B 3 (a)
9. Q Kt to Q 2
10. Kt to R 4
11. P to K Kt 3
12. K P takes P
13. P to K B 4
14. Kt takes B
15. Kt takes Kt
- 53 minutes.
16. R to B 3 ?
17. R to Q B sq
18. K to Kt 2
19. P to K R 4
20. R to K 3
21. Q to B sq
22. R takes R ch
23. R to B 2
24. Q to B 2
25. Q B to B sq
26. Q to B 3
27. B to Q 3
28. B takes Kt
29. B takes P (c)
30. Q takes R
- 114 minutes.

And Mr. Esling resigned.

(a) We cannot understand Mr. Esling's affection for P to Q B 3 when the B is at Q Kt 2.

(b) One of Mr. Wallace's fancies, but which we fail to appreciate in the close game. It will be seen presently that White's Kt has to leave a strong post at K 5 to defend the K R P.

(c) A frightful bull, which at once loses. His situation is now critical, for if 29. Q to K B sq. 30. Q to K Kt 3 wins. Black could have made everything safe by 29. R to K 2, 30. R takes Q—R takes Q, 31. R takes B—R takes B, and the game is level.

NINTH GAME.

THE CENTRE GAMBIT.

WHITE.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 4
3. Q takes P
4. Q to K 3
5. B to K 2
6. Kt to Q B 3
7. B to Q 2
8. Castles
9. P to K R 4 (a)
10. P takes P
11. Kt takes Kt (c)
12. B to B 3 (d)
13. B takes B ch
14. P to R 5
15. P takes P
- 24 minutes.
16. Q to Q B 3 ch
17. B to Q 3
18. K to Q 2
19. Kt to B 3
20. Q takes Q
21. K to B 3
22. Kt to Kt 5 (f)
23. Kt takes R P (!)
24. Kt to B 6 ch
25. B takes B
26. R takes R
27. B to Q 3
- 96 minutes.

BLACK.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 4
2. P takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. Kt to B 3
5. P to Q 3
6. P to K Kt 3
7. B to Kt 2
8. Castles
9. P to Q 4 ! (b)
10. Kt takes P
11. Q takes Kt
12. Q takes R P
13. K takes B
14. B to B 4
15. B takes Kt P
- 7 minutes.
16. K to Kt sq
17. Q to R 8 ch
18. Q to R 4
19. Q R to Q sq
20. Kt takes Q
21. Kt to B 3 (c)
22. K R to K sq
23. R to K 4
24. K to Kt 2
25. K takes Kt
26. Kt takes R
- 75 minutes.

And on the proposition of Mr. Wallace a draw was agreed to.

(a) A little too early. The position is like the Ealing-Charlick draw at Adelaide.

(b) The right reply.

(c) There is more to be said in favour of 11. Q to B 3.

(d) We doubt the soundness of the P sacrifice, 12, P to Q B 4 more promising.

(e) Why not 21. B takes B, which seems to save the P.

(f) Well played. After this there is no scope for combination.

## TENTH GAME.

## PONZIANI'S OPENING.

WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 4
2. K Kt to B 3
3. P to Q B 3
4. Q to R 4
5. B to Kt 5
6. P takes P
7. Castles
8. P to Q 4
9. K Kt to Q 2
10. B to B 4
11. Kt takes P
12. Kt to Kt 3!
13. Q to Q sq (c)
14. Q to K 2 ch
15. P takes Kt
16. P to K B 4
17. P to B 5!
18. B to K 3
19. Q takes B
20. P to Q Kt 4
- 46 minutes.
21. Kt to Q 2
22. Kt to B 3
23. Q R to Q sq
24. K R to K sq
25. Kt takes P
26. R takes Q
27. Kt takes Kt ch
28. R takes R ch
29. Kt takes B
- 83 minutes.

BLACK.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4
2. Q Kt to R 3
3. P to Q 4
4. P to K B 3
5. K Kt to K 2
6. Q takes P
7. B to Q 2
8. P to K 5? (a)
9. K Kt to B sq
10. Q to K R 4 (b)
11. Kt to Kt 3
12. Q to Kt 3
13. K Kt takes B
14. K Kt to K 4
15. P takes P
16. Castles
17. B to B 4 ch
18. B takes B ch
19. Q to B 2
20. K to Kt sq
- 36 minutes.
21. K R to K sq
22. Q to B 5
23. Q to K B 5
24. R to K B sq?
25. Q takes Q ch
26. B takes P? (d)
27. P takes Kt
28. R takes R
- 67 minutes

And Mr. Esling resigned.

(a) 8. P takes P is the right course.

(b) We prefer 10. Q to K B 4.

(c) The recovery of the piece is neatly done.

(d) Softly falls the Bishop! This blunder is inexplicable, seeing that Mr. Esling had lots of spare time.

ELEVENTH GAME.

THE FRENCH DEFENCE

WHITE.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 4
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. B to Kt 5 (*a*)
5. P to K 5 (*b*)
6. B takes B
7. Q to Q 2 (*c*)
8. Kt to Q sq
9. P to Q B 3
10. P to K B 4
11. Kt to B 3
12. P takes P
13. P to Q Kt 3
14. Kt to B 3.
15. R to B sq  
8 minutes.
16. B to K 2
17. Castles
18. K to R sq
19. K R to Q sq
20. P to K Kt 4!  
31 minutes.
21. R to K Kt sq
22. B to Q 3
23. Q P takes P
24. R to Kt 3
25. R to K sq
26. P to Q R 3
27. Q to Q B 2 (*j*)
28. P to B 5!
29. P takes P
30. B takes B  
114 minutes.
31. Q takes R
32. Q to K 6 ch
33. R to K B sq
34. Q to Q 7 ch (*l*)  
128 minutes.

BLACK.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 3
2. P to Q 4
3. Kt to K B 3
4. B to K 2
5. K Kt to Q 2
6. Q takes B
7. P to Q R 3 (*d*)
8. P to Q B 4
9. Kt to Q B 3
10. P to Q Kt 4?
11. P takes P (*e*)
12. Kt to Kt 3
13. Q to Q Kt 5 (*f*)
14. B to Q 2
15. Kt to B sq  
5 minutes.
16. K Kt to K 2
17. Castles K R
18. Kt to B 4 (*g*)
19. Q to K 2
20. Kt to R 3  
35 minutes.
21. P to K B 3
22. P takes P
23. Kt to B 2
24. P to Kt 3
25. Q to Q Kt 5 (*h*)
26. Q to R 4 (*i*)
27. Kt to R sq
28. K P takes P (*k*)
29. B takes P
30. R takes B  
114 minutes.
31. Q takes Kt
32. K to B sq ?
33. K to Kt 2  
135 minutes

And Mr. Wallace resigned.

(a) In previous games White played 4. P to K 5, which is not thought so good as the text move.

(b) We like 5. B takes Kt and 6. Kt to B 3.

(c) The more modern continuation is 7. Kt to Kt 5, as played by Mr. Henderson against Mr. Burns in the last intercolonial.

(d) If 7. P to Q B 4, then 8. Kt to Kt 5; but he may safely castle at once.

(e) Here Black errs; he should have moved 11. P to B 4, as played by Blackburne v. Winawer, Paris tourney.

(f) Waste of time. P to B 4, creating a centre block, was much better.

(g) White's last move was the well-known forerunner to P to K Kt 4, which cannot be safely stopped. Black has no good move.

(h) Black has no time for excursions for the Q, which is badly wanted at home.

(i) Still worse. He had nothing better than coming back.

(j) The sealed move at the adjournment, and a very strong one, threatening B takes P.

(k) 23. Kt to K 2 was better.

(l) The game is one of the best samples of Mr. Ealing's skill in the present match.

## TWELFTH GAME.

### PONZIANI'S OPENING.

#### WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 4
2. K Kt to B 3
3. P to Q B 3
4. Q to R 4
5. B to Kt 5
6. P takes P
7. Castles
8. P to Q 4
9. K Kt to Q 2
10. B to B 4
11. R to K sq ! (c)
12. Q to Q sq
13. Kt takes P
14. Kt to R 3
15. B to Q 3
- 7 minutes.
16. P to Q B 4 !
17. P to B 5 !
18. Kt to Q 6 ch ! (d)
19. P takes P
20. P takes B
21. B to Q B 4
22. B to B 4

#### BLACK.

Mr. Ealing.

1. P to K 4
2. Q Kt to B 3
3. P to Q 4 (a)
4. P to K B 3
5. K Kt to K 2
6. Q takes P
7. B to Q 2
8. P to K 5 ? (b)
9. Kt to B sq
10. Q to K B 4
11. Kt takes Q P.
12. Kt to B 3
13. B to K 2
14. Kt to Kt 3
15. Q to Q 4
- 28 minutes.
16. Q to B 2
17. Kt to Q 4
18. P takes Kt
19. Castles Q R (e)
20. Kt (B 3) takes P
21. B to B 3
22. P to K Kt 4

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 23. B to K Kt 3               | 23. P to K R 4 ( <i>f</i> )   |
| 57 minutes.                   | 52 minutes.                   |
| 24. Kt to Kt 5 ! ( <i>g</i> ) | 24. B takes Kt                |
| 25. B takes B                 | 25. Kt to B 5 ( <i>h</i> )    |
| 26. Q to Q B sq ch            | 26. K to Kt sq                |
| 27. B takes Kt ch             | 27. P takes B                 |
| 28. Q takes P ch              | 28. K to R sq                 |
| 29. Q to Q B 7 ! ( <i>i</i> ) | 29. Q to Q 4                  |
| 30. Q takes Kt                | 30. Q takes B                 |
| 103 minutes.                  | 85 minutes.                   |
| 31. Q takes B P               | 31. K R to Kt sq              |
| 32. Q R to Q sq               | 32. Q R to K B sq             |
| 33. R to K 5 ! ( <i>j</i> )   | 33. Q to B 5                  |
| 34. Q to Q 6                  | 34. P to R 3                  |
| 35. K R to Q 5                | 35. Q to K 7                  |
| 36. K R to Q 2                | 36. R takes P ch ( <i>k</i> ) |
| 37. K to R sq                 | 37. R to Kt 8 ch              |
| 38. R takes R                 | 38. Q to K 5 ch               |
| 39. P to B 3                  | 39. Q takes P ch              |
| 40. K R to Kt 2               | 40. P to R 5                  |
| 41. Q takes R ch ( <i>l</i> ) |                               |
| 121 minutes.                  | 150 minutes.                  |

And Mr. Esling resigned.

(a) Gunsberg played against Tschigorin 3. Kt to B 3, which avoids complications.

(b) Mr. Esling has twice played this plausible but bad move. An exhaustive analysis of this opening was given by Alapin, in the *Chess Monthly*, about 18 months ago. The right line is 8. P takes P, 9. P takes P—Kt to K 4 ! 10. B takes B ch—Q takes B, 11. Q to Kt 3—Kt takes Kt ch, 12. Q takes Kt—Kt to Q 4, with an even game.

(c) Brave in the face of the evident reply. Mr. Wallace likes a game with risks in it.

(d) Finely played.

(e) Castling on the other wing was also full of danger; in fact would lose a piece.

(f) Black should have played 24. Kt to B 4, to get rid of the adverse B.

(g) The sealed move, and the best on the board. It is in positions of this kind that Mr. Wallace shines.

(h) He has nothing better, as the adverse Q B is in a killing spot.

(i) A strong stroke, to which Black has but one answer.

(j) Good again.

(k) A dying kick, but of no avail. Of course, if K takes R, R to Kt sq ch wins the Q for the rooks.

(l) A fitting termination to the best game of the match. The winner's play from the eleventh move has been of a very high order of merit.

## THIRTEENTH GAME.

## CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

## WHITE.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4
2. P takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. P to Q 4
5. B to Q 2 !
6. B to Q Kt 5 !
7. K Kt to K 2 (c)
8. Castles
9. P to Q 5
10. Kt takes P
11. Kt takes Kt ch
12. B to K B 4
13. Q R takes Q
14. Kt to B 3
15. P to B 3
- 57 minutes.
16. K to R sq
17. B takes Kt
18. Kt to K 4
19. B to Kt 3
20. Q R to K sq
21. P takes B
22. R takes P
23. R takes K B P
24. P to K 5 !
25. P to R 3
26. P to K 6 ! (i)
27. P to K 7
28. R to Q sq
29. B to R 4
30. R to B 8
- 120 minutes
31. Q R to K B sq
32. B takes R
33. R to Q sq ch
34. R to B 5 !
35. R to B 4
36. R takes R
37. R takes P

## BLACK.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to Q 4 (a)
2. Q takes P
3. Q to Q R 4 (b)
4. Kt to K B 3 (c)
5. Kt to Q B 3 ? (d)
6. Q to Kt 5 ?
7. P to K 3
8. B to Q 2
9. P takes P
10. Q to Q 3
11. P takes Kt (f)
12. Q takes Q
13. Castles
14. B to K Kt 5 !
15. B to Q B 4 ch
- 45 minutes.
16. B to B 4 (g)
17. P takes B
18. B to Q Kt 3
19. K R to K sq
20. B takes Kt
21. R to Q 7
22. R takes B P (h)
23. R takes Q Kt P
24. R takes R P
25. R to Kt sq
26. P to K R 4
27. R to K sq
28. B to B 4
29. B to Q 3
30. K to Q 2
- 110 minutes.
31. R takes K P (j)
32. B takes B
33. B to Q 3
34. P to R 5
35. R to R 8 (k)
36. B takes R
37. P to B 4



38. K to Kt sq	38. P to B 5
39. K to B sq	39. P to B 6
40. R to R 2	40. K to K 3
41. K to K 2	41. K to B 4
42. K to Q 3	42. B to K 4
43. R to R 4	43. B to Kt 6
44. K takes P	44. K to K 4
45. K to Q 3	45. K to Q 4
150 minutes.	158 minutes.
46. R to K Kt 4	46. P to B 3
47. R to Kt 5 ch	47. K to Q 3
48. K to B 4	48. K to B 2
49. R to Kt 7 ch	49. K to Q 3
50. R to Kt 6 ch	50. K to B 2
51. R to B 6	51. B to R 7
52. R to B 7 ch	52. K to Q 3
53. R to B 6 ch	53. K to Q 2
54. P to Kt 4 (l)	54. P takes P <i>en pas</i> .
55. R to Kt 6	55. K to K 2
56. P to R 4	56. K to B 2
57. P to R 5	57. P to B 4
58. K takes P	58. B to Kt 8 ch
59. K to Q 5	59. B to B 7
60. K to K 4	60. B to K 8
204 minutes.	170 minutes.
61. K to B 5	61. B to B 7
62. P to R 6	

And Mr. Wallace resigned.

- (a) Not a bad defence if properly played.
- (b) The weight of opinion is in favour of 8. Q to Q sq.
- (c) P to Q B 3, as early as possible, is necessary in this opening, as the Q requests a get-away. Andersen played against Morphy 4. P to K 4.
- (d) Bad; P to Q B 3 is the move.
- (e) Why not 7. P to Q 5 with a winning game?
- (f) Surely 11. Q takes Kt is better.
- (g) Black seems fond of doubled and isolated pawns. The B should go back to Q 2.
- (h) 22. B to R 4 is preferable.
- (i) Well played; this P is becoming dangerous.
- (j) Black's is a forlorn hope, but he hangs on tenaciously and skilfully.
- (k) Prettily played.
- (l) Well played. White now scores a well deserved win.

## FOURTEENTH GAME.

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

## WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to Q B 4
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. Kt to B 3
5. P to K 3
6. B to Q 3
7. Castles
8. P takes P (a)
9. Kt to K 5
10. P to B 4
11. R to B 3 ?
12. Q P takes Kt
13. R to R 3
14. Q to R 5
15. B takes Kt
- 22 minutes.
16. Q to Kt 6 (b)
17. R takes P
18. R takes Q
19. R to Kt 3
20. P to Kt 3 ?
21. B to Kt 2
22. P to K R 4
23. R to R 3
24. P to K Kt 4
25. R to Kt 3
26. R to Q Kt sq
27. R takes P
28. K to B sq
29. K to Kt 2
30. K to Kt 3
- 55 minutes.
31. K to Kt 2
32. K to Kt 3
33. B takes B
34. K to R 4
35. K to K 5

## BLACK.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to Q 4
2. P to K 3
3. Kt to K B 3
4. B to K 2
5. Castles
6. P to Q Kt 3
7. B to Kt 2
8. P takes P
9. P to Q B 4 !
10. Kt to B 3
11. Kt takes Kt
12. Kt to K 5
13. P to B 4
14. P to K R 3
15. Q P takes B
- 59 minutes.
16. Q to K sq
17. Q takes Q
18. K to B 2
19. Q R to Q sq !
20. R to Q 6
21. K R to Q sq
22. B takes P
23. B to K 2
24. P takes P
25. R to Q 7 !
26. B to R 5
27. B to B 7 ch
28. B to R 3 ch (c)
29. B takes P dis ch
30. B to B 7 ch
- 113 minutes.
31. B to Q 5 dis ch
32. B takes Kt
33. K R to Q 6 ch
34. R takes B
35. R to Q 4

And Mr. Wallace resigned.

(a) White exchanges this P somewhat prematurely.

(b) The whole attack is too much rushed to be sound. Here he should have played R to Kt 8.

(c) The undeveloped Q side now falls an easy prey to Mr. Esling's skillful strokes.

FIFTEENTH GAME.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4
2. K Kt to B 3
3. B to Kt 5
4. P to Q 3
5. Castles
6. P to Q B 3
7. B to R 4 (b)
8. B to K 3
9. B to B 2
10. P to Q 4
11. P to K R 3 !
12. Q Kt to Q 2
13. K to R 2
14. R to K Kt sq
15. P takes P  
48 minutes.
16. Q to K B sq
17. P takes Kt
18. P to K B 4 (c)
19. Kt takes Kt
20. B takes B
21. R takes P ch
22. Q to Kt 2 ch
23. Q takes R
24. Q to K B 3
25. R to K Kt sq
26. R to Kt 3
27. Q to Q sq
28. Q to Q 2
29. P to R 3
30. R takes R ch
31. Q to R 5
32. Q to B 7

BLACK.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 4
2. Q Kt to B 3
3. Kt to B 3
4. B to B 4 (a)
5. P to Q 3
6. Castles
7. Kt to K 2
8. B to Kt 3
9. Kt to Kt 3
10. B to Kt 5
11. B to R 4
12. Q to Q 2
13. Kt to K R 5,
14. P takes P
15. Q R to K sq  
51 minutes.
16. Kt takes Kt ch
17. B to Kt 3
18. Kt takes P
19. B takes Kt
20. R takes B
21. K takes R
22. K to R sq
23. P to Q 4
24. P to K B 4
25. P to B 3
26. Q to K 3
27. R to K Kt sq (d)
28. B to Q sq
29. B to K R 5
30. K takes R
31. P to Q R 3
32. Q to B 2

And the game was drawn.

(a) Theorists unanimously pronounce against 4. B to B 4, but in practical play it takes a lot of beating.

(b) This seems to lose time.

(c) White had the better game, but the text move equalises matters. 18. Q to Kt 2 was the right move.

(d) It is obvious that neither player can win in this position; that is with the best moves on each side.

## SIXTEENTH GAME.

## PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

## WHITE.

Mr. Wallace.

1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3
3. P to Q 4
4. B to Q B 4
5. Kt to B 3 (c)
6. Castles
7. B to K 3
8. B to Kt 3
9. Kt to Q 2 !
10. B takes P
11. P to B 4
12. P to K 5 (e)
13. R P takes Kt
14. Q to K 2
15. R to B 3
16. B takes P
17. K to R sq
18. Kt to R 4 !
19. Kt takes B
20. R to K 3
21. B to B 3
22. Kt to B 4
23. B to K 5
24. R to Kt 3
25. B to B 3
26. Q to B 2
27. Q takes P
28. Kt to K 5
29. B to Kt 4 (h)
30. Q takes R
31. Q to B 7 ch
32. Q to B 8 mate (i)

## BLACK.

Mr. Esling.

1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 3 (a)
3. Kt to Q 2 (b)
4. B to K 2
5. P to Q B 3
6. K Kt to B 3
7. Castles
8. Q to Q B 2 (d)
9. P takes P
10. P to Q Kt 3
11. Kt to B 4
12. Kt takes B
13. Kt to K sq
14. P to K B 4
15. P takes P
16. B to B 4 ch
17. Q to K 2
18. B to K 3
19. P takes Kt
20. Q to Q 2
21. B to Q 4
22. Q to Q B 2
23. Q to Q sq (f)
24. R to B 2
25. R to K 2
26. B to K 5
27. B takes B P (g)
28. B to K 5
29. P to Q R 4 ?
30. P takes B
31. K to R sq

(a) A defence now obsolete; its adoption by Mr. Esling was one of the surprises of the match.

(b) Known as Lord's variation.

(c) Much stronger was 5. P takes P.

(d) A queer sort of position to be in when the other man requires a draw to win the match

(e) White now takes the initiative, and plays with faultless precision

(f) He can only potter about and wait for trouble.

(g) A mistake which loses quickly.

(h) A neat rejoinder which at once scores.

(i) A fitting termination to a great match.

## THE CHARLICK COUNTER GAMBIT.

BY "HOBART."

The history of the Queen's Pawn game during the last 60 years affords an instructive commentary on the nature and tendency of that opening. In the 85 match games between McDonnell and Labourdonnais (1834), 1. P to Q 4 occurs 17 times ; whereas 1. P to K 4 was played on 66 occasions. It is, moreover, noticeable that McDonnell, the more brilliant (if slightly the weaker) of these two champions, only played 1. P to Q 4 once ; in the other 40 games in which he had the first move he invariably played 1. P to K 4. Passing on to later times, we find players of the cautious type, like Staunton and Harrwitz, partial to this and other close openings ; while on the other hand the most brilliant masters, such as Anderssen, Morphy, and Kolisch, naturally preferred the open game. Indeed, with the move, Morphy always played 1. P to K 4 in level games. But of late years the frequency of the Queen's Pawn opening has greatly increased. As an indication of this it may be mentioned that, whereas out of 72 games published in the *British Chess Magazine* for 1881, there was only one example of this opening ; seven years later, in 1888, we find 5 out of a total of 88 ; and after another seven years, in 1895, there were no less than 22 out of 153 games. The reasons of the change are obvious. The characteristics of the great players of the past differed widely from those of the modern school, such as Zukertort, Steinitz, and Lasker. Messrs. Lee and Gossip have thus happily described the former :—  
" Their plan of campaign was invariably to institute at the very earliest opportunity an attack on the hostile King, and to attempt, when second player, a counter attack as soon as possible. The large majority of their games were decided in the mid-game, brought about by a forced check-mate (often with many of the pieces still

on the board) or by the winning of a piece by means of an elegant combination, rendering thereby their opponent's game hopeless." The modern school prefer minute and obscure strategy to elegant combination; their object is development without sacrifice, and the steady accumulation of trifling advantages in position: In other words, to win their game without taking any risks in the process. Hence the close game has naturally come more into vogue, and (as Mr. Mason says) "the characteristic of the close game is that neither King is in any way but remotely concerned during the period of development, with the consequence that during this period it presents none of the capital hazards of the open game, particularly as regards the gambit forms of the latter. There are few or no salient points about the close game, and the differences of position upon which analytical verdicts rest are obscure even to the verge of practical non-existence. And of the close game," he adds, "that proceeding from 1. P to Q 4 may be taken as the type."

As might be expected, when (during the transition period) a "close" player like Harrwitz came into conflict with one of the opposite school, such as Morphy, the latter always endeavoured to force the running and get up a speedy counter attack. To this end, in reply to Harrwitz's 1. P to Q 4, he played P to K B 4, and that answer to the close opening has latterly been revived and played with some success by Mr. Bird (see *Modern Chess*, pp 27 to 31). But unfortunately it takes a strong and original player to make much of this particular counter attack; and it is consequently but rarely attempted by amateurs. Ag after 1. P to Q 4, the replies (a) P to K 3 and (b) to QB 4 can be met with 2. P to K 4, thus turning game into (a) a French, or (b) a Sicilian, neither which is a desirable defence for Black to adopt. course, the usual course after 1. P to Q 4 is to :

P to Q 4, but when white moves 2. P to Q B 4, in the opinion of one of the leading players of the day, no perfectly satisfactory line of defence for black has yet been discovered ; and when the opening is played in the quiet developing fashion now practised, the outcome, after some eight or ten moves, is a position slightly in White's favour. Hence the rapidly growing use of the opening, not merely in important professional tourneys where large sums are at stake, but in club matches and even in ordinary practice. And this, notwithstanding the fact that in the hands of average amateurs, the result is generally the reverse of entertaining.

Since this practically means, not only that an undue advantage is thus attached to the first move, and that a premium is offered to cautiousness frequently verging on dulness, but (worst of all) that we are in danger of subjection to a chess tyranny, namely, the monotony of the close game, any noteworthy attempt to shake off this yoke should be welcome to all true lovers of the game who do not want to see their favourite pastime turned into a dull, hard grind.

Such an attempt has been made by Mr. Henry Charlick, of Adelaide, and it has thus happily come about that the player, who first won the intercolonial chess championship, is now the author of the first opening invented in Australia. In reply, then, to 1. P to Q 4, Mr. Charlick proposes that Black should play a true counter gambit P to K 4. The object of the following analysis is to indicate briefly some of the resources Mr. Charlick's move offers to Black ; and this of necessity will lay our sketch open to the charge of one-sidedness—an unavoidable misfortune, owing to the limited space at our disposal. All commencements in the analysis of new openings must be imperfect, and we can only hope that other Australian players may be induced to practise and study this simple, but valuable counter gambit, for thus only, by general co-operati-

can any opening prove its merit and reach its full development.

To be on the safe side, we shall assume that the reader is entirely unacquainted with Mr. Charlick's move. The game begins :—

1. P to Q 4

P to K 4

White can, of course, now play 2. P to K 4, thus transposing into a Centre Gambit; but Black's purpose—the avoidance of the close game, would, in that case, be fully attained. P to Q 5, as a second move for White, is so manifestly bad, as hardly to call for notice. Black should reply B to QB 4, and, if 3. P to K 4, P to Q 3, with certainly the preferable game.

But we must pass over these and similar inoffensive continuations to consider the distinctive and most probable second move for White, namely, 2. P takes P. Black now has the choice of (1) Kt to QB 3 (2), P to KB 3, or (3), P to Q 3. We shall merely deal with the third of these alternatives, which appears to be at once the strongest and most natural development of the opening, and will consider, first, some of the probable results when White captures this second pawn, and afterwards those of his declining it.

(I.) 1. P to Q 4

P to K 4

2. P takes P

P to Q 3

3. P takes P

B takes P

By these captures of three out of the four centre pawns Black has now secured a remarkably open game; he has also gained the move and the more advanced development at the cost of a pawn, and it may be laid down as a safe axiom that, with an open position, the early sacrifice of a pawn is not of vital importance, however strong the players; between amateurs it does not count at all.

White's best continuations would seem to be to play one of his knights, or advance P to K 4. To keep analysis within limits we will confine ourselves to latter move, probably his best.

4. P to K 4

4. Kt to KB 3



Black could also play 4. P to K B 4, and get a fine attacking game, but we will only consider the move of the knight. White at this point has considerable choice : (a) B to K Kt 5, (b) P to K 5, (c) B to Q 3, and (d) Kt to Q B3 are all likely moves.

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 5. B to K Kt 5 | 5. Castles !      |
| 6. P to K B 4      | 6. B to Q Kt 5 ch |
| 7. P to Q B 3      | 7. Q takes Q ch   |
| 8. K takes Q       | 8. Kt takes K P   |
| 9. P takes B       | 9. Kt to K B 7 ch |
| 10. K to K         | 10. Kt takes R    |

The question now is, can the black knight escape, or, if not, can black obtain an equivalent for it? The variations are far too numerous to be given here, but the following may be taken as typical :—

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 11. B to Q B 4                                 | 11. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 12. P to Q Kt 5                                | 12. Kt to Q 5   |
| 13. Kt to Q R 3                                | 13. Kt to K B 4 |
| (This threatens to win a piece by P to K R 3.) |                 |
| 14. B to Q 3                                   | 14. P to K B 3  |
| 15. B takes Kt                                 | 15. B takes B   |
| 16. B to K R 4                                 | 16. P to K Kt 4 |

And Black is all right.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (b) 5. P to K 5 | 5. Q to K2     |
| 6. P to K B 4   | 6. B to Q B 4  |
| 7. Q to K 2     | 7. Kt to Kt 5  |
| 8. Kt to K R 3  | 8. Kt to K R 3 |

Threatening Q B takes Kt, to be followed by Q to R5 ch, &c. Therefore

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 9. P to K Kt 3 | 9. B to K Kt 5 |
|----------------|----------------|

With a good game.

A little skirmish at this opening, played in Hobart, continued thus :—

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 10. Q to Kt 5 ch | 10. P to Q B 3 |
| 11. Q to Kt 3    | 11. Q to Q 2   |
| 12. Kt to Q B 3  | 12. B takes Kt |
| 13. B takes B    | 13. Q takes B  |
| 14. Q takes Kt P | 14. Castles    |
| 15. Q takes R    | 15. Q to Kt 7  |
| 16. R to B       | 16. Kt to Kt 5 |

And in a few more moves White resigned.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (c) 5. B to Q 3 | 5. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 6. Kt to K B 3  | 6. Q to K 2    |

7. Kt to Q B 3
8. Castles
9. B to K Kt 5
10. Kt to Q 5

7. B to K Kt 5
8. Castles (QR)
9. P to K B 3
10. Q to K 3

With a satisfactory game.

Although White is still a pawn to the good, it will be found on examination that Black can speedily develop a strong attack.

- (d) 5. Kt to Q B 3
6. B to Q 3
7. Kt to K B 3

5. Q to K 2
6. Kt to Q B 3
7. B to K Kt 5

As in the preceding variation.

(II.) We will now take a brief glance at the results of White's declining the capture of the second pawn. In this case, undoubtedly, the line of play open to Black is not so simple and straightforward as when the proffered pawn is taken. Our remarks must be confined to the three moves (e) 3. P to K B 4, (f) 3. B to K B 4, and (g) 3. Kt to K B 3.

- (e) 3. P to K B 4
4. Kt to K B 3
5. K P takes B
6. P takes P
7. B to K 2

3. B to K Kt 5
4. B takes Kt
5. Kt to Q 2
6. B takes P
7. Q to K B 3 +

- (f) 3. B to K B 4?
4. P takes P
5. P to K 3 (§)
6. P takes P
7. Kt to Q 2
8. Q to B
9. Q takes Q
10. R to Q!
11. K takes B

3. Kt to Q B 3
4. Q to K B 3
5. B to K B 4
6. Q takes Kt P
7. B takes P
8. B to Q R 6
9. B takes Q
10. B takes R
11. B to K 4 +

- (§) 5. B to Q 2
6. B to Q B 3
7. Kt to K B 3
8. P to K 3

5. B takes P
6. Q to Kt 3
7. B to K 3
8. Castles +

- (g) 3. Kt to K B 3
4. P to K 4 (§)
5. P takes P
6. B to Q Kt 5
7. Kt to Q B 3

3. B to K Kt 5
4. Kt to Q 2
5. B takes P
6. Kt to K B 3
7. Castles

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 8. B takes Kt      | 8. Kt takes B  |
| 9. Castles         | 9. Kt to K 4 + |
| (§) 4. B to K Kt 5 | 4. P to K B 3  |
| 5. P takes B P     | 5. Kt takes P  |
| 6. P to K 4        | 6. Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 7. Kt to Q B 3     | 7. Kt to K 4   |

With a fairly level game.

The following illustrative skirmishes are not given as brilliants, nor as samples of high-class chess ; they are, however, instructive from the very fact that they contain just the common-place blunders and weaknesses which are so apt to occur in every day club practice :—

WHITE.

1. P to Q 4
2. P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3
4. Kt to Q B 3
5. P takes P
6. B to K Kt 5
7. B to K R 4
8. P to K R 3
9. P to K 3
10. B to Q 3
11. Kt takes Kt
12. Kt to K B 3
13. Castles
14. P to K 4
15. K to R 2
16. Kt to Q 5
17. B to Q B 4
18. Kt to K Kt 5 ?
19. K takes Kt
20. Kt takes B
21. Kt to K 3

BLACK.

1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 3
3. B to K Kt 5
4. Kt to Q B 3
5. K B takes P
6. P to K B 3
7. K Kt to K 2
8. B to K 3
9. Kt to K Kt 3
10. Kt takes B
11. P to K B 4
12. Castles
13. P to K B 5
14. Q to Q 2
15. R to K B 3
16. R to K R 3
17. K to R
18. P to B 6 ch
19. Q B takes P
20. R takes Kt
21. P takes P

And White resigned.

WHITE.

1. P to Q 4
2. P takes P
3. P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3
5. B to K Kt 5
6. P to K 3
7. Q Kt to Q 2 ?
8. Kt to K 4
9. Kt to Q B 3

BLACK.

1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 3
3. B takes P
4. Kt to K B 3
5. Castles
6. Kt to Q B 3
7. B to K Kt 5
8. B to Q Kt 5 ch
9. Q takes Q ch

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 10. R takes Q  | 10. Kt to K 5    |
| 11. P to K R 4 | 11. Kt takes Kt  |
| 12. P takes Kt | 12. B takes P ch |
| 13. K to K 2   | 13. P to K B 3   |
| 14. B to K B 4 | 14. Q R to Q     |
| 15. R takes R  | 15. R takes R    |
| 16. P to K 4   | 16. Kt to Q Kt 5 |

And Black ultimately won.

The above two games were played in Tasmania. For the next we are indebted to the chess column of the *London Times*. Though Mr. Charlick's opponent on this occasion did not show anything like his usual strength, so making matters very easy for Black, still the finish is such a remarkably pretty one that the skirmish is worth reprinting for this alone. Played in Adelaide, January, 1895.

WHITE.

Mr. Apperly.

1. P to Q 4
2. P takes P
3. B to B 4 ?
4. P takes P
5. B to B ?

BLACK.

Mr. Charlick.

1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 3
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. Q to K B 3

See variation (f) in the preceding analysis.

6. P to Q B 3
7. P to K 3
8. Kt to Q 2
9. P to K R 3
10. K Kt to B 3
11. Q to Q R 4
12. Kt to Q Kt 3
13. Kt to K R 4
14. P takes Q

5. K B takes P
6. B to K B 4
7. Castles
8. Q to Kt 3
9. Kt to K B 3
10. K R to K
11. B to B 7
12. Kt to K 5
13. Q to Kt 6 !

And Black mates in two moves.

In conclusion, we must apologise for the slight and scanty character of our analysis ; but it would take many heads and much practice to do justice to such admirable novelty as Mr. Charlick's counter gamb. However, we trust that, now the ice is once broken, the Australian opening will receive the careful examination and attention to which its merits entitle it.

## THE PROBLEM ART IN AUSTRALIA.

BY J. J. GLYNN.

To the ordinary reader a chess problem is a mass of esoteric symbols; but for the student it contains a more or less familiar chess idea—some strategic manoeuvre occurring in the game. Some of the most important of these manoeuvres are:—

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Avoiding stalemate | 5. Forelaying  |
| 2. Capturing          | 6. Obstructing |
| 3. Checking           | 7. Paralysing  |
| 4. Clearing           | 8. Sacrificing |
| 9. Withdrawing        |                |

The Problem Art consists in combining, interlacing, and interchanging these few fundamental ideas according to generally accepted canons of construction. The essential conditions are *possibility* and *soundness*. Beyond these, national and even individual peculiarities find scope. A possible position can only be reached by the legal moves in a game; a sound position must have only one key or first move leading to mate in the stipulated number of moves. No. 7 is an impossible position, and was justly disqualified, the pawns at K 2 and Kt 2 being unmoved while the black bishop is in active play. The question is, How did his reverence get out?

Unsound problems are, unhappily, too numerous and uninteresting to require illustration or comment.

Problems are classified, according to style, into symmetrical, conditional, direct and indirect letter problems, &c., but the most usual classification is that according to the length of solution into two, three and four movers. Though Australians have produced many fine specimens of the longer sort, only one, the frontispiece problem, by Mr. Charlick, selected from "Miles' Chess Gems," is here given. Necessities of space also preclude any adequate representation of the three mover, which is, undoubtedly, the cream of the problem world repast, being sufficiently profound to interest, yet not too difficult to deter the busy. The remarks upon problem characteristics here following, therefore refer only to the simple and popular two mover.

The necessary elements of a problem are four:—

1. Beauty of idea
2. Difficulty of solution
3. Originality of design
4. Correctness of construction

## BEAUTY.

Beauty of idea refers to the piquancy or strikingness of the trick or manoeuvre in the problem. In No. 6, for instance, the Q would mate at once at Kt 8 only that the P at Q 2 can interpose. Well, the trick of the problem is to "hunt" this pawn by means of the sacrifice of the bishop to the neighbouring file, thereby "paralysing" him. This aspect of problem making could be enlarged upon with interest and profit, but all that can be done in the present imperfect sketch is to say generally that every problem should be built upon some such well-defined theme, and illustrate two or more chess ideas in combination.

## DIFFICULTY.

But a bright idea, and pretty mates which are discerned at a glance, give little intellectual pleasure.

Difficulty of the solution in some degree must be secured; but the difficulty must be the result of artistic construction. Checks, captures and powerful key moves generally introduce difficulty of a sinister kind, for the solver is looking for something artistic, and a powerful move is his last resource. There are exceptions, but they are rare, and there are always some surrounding circumstances which emphasize the general rule.

In No. 2, a capture is made the chief feature of the author's design. The taking of the blocked black pawn by the bishop permits the black queen to capture the bishop, giving check, a power previously denied her.

In No. 5 a check opens the way for the artistic and well-concealed device of mating by P takes P *en pas*. Considering that the object of the attack is to cripple the resources of the opposing forces, and to imprison the king, the ideal difficulty will, therefore, be introduced by tactics which apparently lead away from this by liberating the black king, or giving more scope to the defence generally.

The crowded board, and consequent bewildering play between the opposing forces, produce difficulty which does not bring proportionate pleasure; the fine key and strong defence, on the contrary, introduce difficulty of the desirable kind.

## ORIGINALITY.

Absolute originality of idea is admittedly impossible, but freshness of treatment of common themes is practically limitless. A problem is original if unique, and all are that with the exception of the few instances of unintentional similarity.

Mr. Charlick's "Siamese Twins," is a pretty illustration of the natural law of utterly unlike souls in very similar form.

### CONSTRUCTION.

Construction is the art of putting every piece to its best use. "Economy of force," though an element of beauty of design and of difficulty, is eminently in the domain of correct construction. Nos. 2 and 3 illustrate "Economy of force." Not only is the king's field, but a square beyond, singly guarded. Correct construction is the troublesome part of the composer's art. New ways of rehabilitating old themes are suggested by every solution attempted, every problem composed. The composer's real difficulty commences with the effort to express his "little idea" on the board.

### PROBLEM TOURNEYS.

During the last 30 years laudable efforts have been made by the different chess editors to encourage composition by tournaments and other means. Tournaments, however, involve so much extra expense and trouble that they are naturally few and far between. The system of awarding marks and permitting short criticisms of ordinary problems has also proved an invaluable incentive to composers. No doubt there is a sweet reward in accomplishment alone, but a slight recognition of the patient effort expended in making a good problem will leave a large credit balance to be paid in the self-satisfaction of achievement. The following scale of awards and suggestions for estimating the value of a problem is recommended. It follows from it that an award of 10, the maximum, is in 999 cases out of 1000 an extravagance—the perfect problem being yet a poet's dream.

Scale of points :—

1. Difficulty	...	...	..	2½ points.
2. Beauty	...	...	...	2½ "
3. Originality	...	...	...	2½ "
4. Construction	...	...	..	2½ "

A perfect problem being thus awarded 10; an excellent one, 9; a very good one, 8; good, 7; fair, 6; and a tolerable one, 5.

To determine difficulty, the solver must ask himself a few questions. Was the key good? Were there a number of "tries"? Were the mating moves well concealed?

2. Beauty.—Was there a well-defined idea? Did the trick surprise? Did it excite pleasurable emotions?

3. Originality.—Was the grouping of the ideas freshly rendered, and better presented than before?

4. Construction.—Was the position natural and pleasing? Were the forces on both sides put to their best uses? Was it free from avoidable “duals”?

When all such questions can be answered in the affirmative, then the problem is perfect. If partly in the affirmative and partly in the negative, then the *pros* and *cons* must be balanced, and an award made accordingly.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

In 1876, when Heaton's “Australian Men of the Times” was published, the New South Wales composers were—Messrs. J. Willis, J. J. Glynn, E. R. James, W. Cook, and G. Power. To this list the name of Mr. W. Crane, jun., should have been added, for, though not a prolific composer, as the specimen of his work here given (No. 3) shows, he understands his business. Later appeared Messrs. J. J. Barry and J. F. Schofield. The more recent aspirants are Messrs. W. James, J. L. Jacobsen, C. A. Woolforde, Thos. Speakman, A. Hackett, and J. R. Sellenger.

At the end of 1895 Mr. H. P. Williams, of Camperdown, made a meteoric appearance, winning his spurs at once by carrying off the first prize in the *Herald* first problem tourney from a host of competitors. Though before unknown, and since remaining in seclusion, no doubt he will again be heard of, for the prize problem No. 4 is undoubtedly a work of genius.

#### VICTORIA.

For the number and skill of its problemists, Victoria is second to none of the colonies, while for its efforts to promote composition it stands pre-eminent. The proprietors of the *Leader*, in 1869, initiated the first Australasian problem tourney by offering a prize of £5 5s for the best set of three problems in three and four moves. The Melbourne Chess Club supported the project by offering a second prize of £3 3s. Twenty sets competed; only three stood the test of analysis for soundness, and of these one only was considered worthy of a prize—that submitted by the late Mr. J. Charlick, of Adelaide. The club prize being again competed for by the unsuccessful competitors, was eventually awarded to Mr. Thos. Henderson, for his single problem (No. 13 in this collection). In 1876 the chess editor of the *Leader* offered a prize of £4 4s., again for sets of three problems. Seven sets were received; but upon examination not one was found to be free from defect. The prize was, therefore, unawarded. A prize for the best single problem was, however, awarded to Mr. Henderson,



fresh competition was invited, and Mr. T. D. Clarke, of Merino, was successful. Again in 1884 the same enterprising editor offered prizes of £2s 2s each for best single problems in two and three moves. One by Mr. H. A. Elms was the best three-mover; Mr. T. D. Clarke sent the best two-mover.

But the most important Australian competition was held in connection with the Centennial Congress of 1888, being open to the world. England, America, Denmark, and all the colonies were represented, the first prize being won by Mr. R. L. Hodgson, of Melbourne, the second and special prizes by Mr. B. G. Laws, of London, and that for the best two-mover by Mr. W. J. McArthur, of South Australia. The more recent additions to the ranks of Victorian artists are Messrs. Ealing, Mayston, Witton, and Thomas. The veteran, T. D. Clarke, still continues to favour the chess public with specimens of his skill. The *Leader* lately published a two-move problem of his, probably the most deceptive of its class. It was entered in the Leeds *Mercury* tourney, and was disqualified on the mistaken assumption that it was susceptible of a second solution.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia has been long and favourably known for the number and skill of its composers. They have included the late Messrs. E. J. Catlow, John Charlick, S. Tyrrell, G. Wilson, W. H. McDonald (*A. u. burn*), Joshua Evans, W. J. Fullerton, W. D. Scott, and the still, happily, active Messrs. H. Charlick, H. Fuss, J. Mann, A. Monk, W. J. McArthur, R. Hindley, and C. J. Shuttleworth.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This fortunate colony has the distinguished honour of possessing the only lady composer in Australia, Mrs. Barlee, of Perth. Unfortunately, I have not a specimen of her skill. In the recent *Herald* tourney Mr. C. W. Marsh, of 90-Mile, Coolgardie, and Mr. W. Siebenhaar, of Perth, occupied positions of honour, but, naturally, with so young a country the great achievements are to come.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

At the head of the New Zealand contingent must be placed the world-renowned Mr. C. W. Benbow, of Wellington. Then comes the veteran Mr. J. C. Roll, of Wanganui, who recently published his jubilee problem. May he complete the century! The recent additions are Messrs. Sexton, Ashurst, Burns, Andersen, and King.

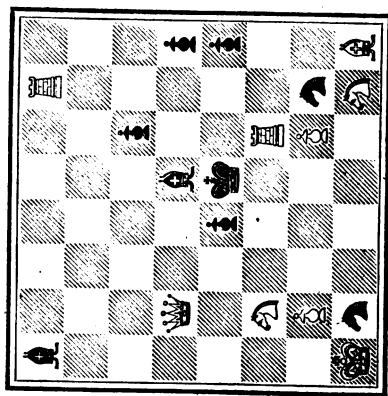
## TWO MOVERS.

PROBLEM NO. 1.—BY J. J. WILLIS.

Motto : Church and Crown.

(Third Prize Town and Country Problem Tourney.)

Black—9 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

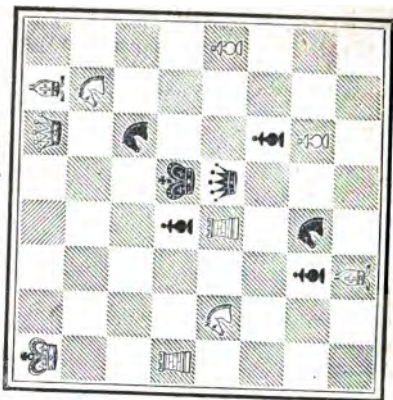
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 2.—BY J. J. GLYNN.

Motto : Two by Tricks.

(First Prize Town and Country Problem Tourney.)

Black—7 pieces.

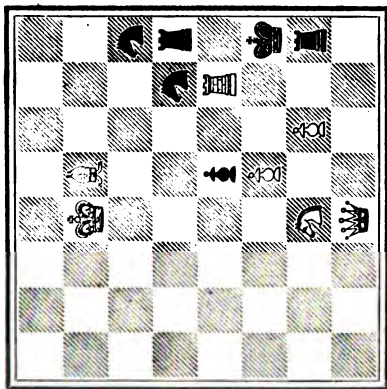


White—10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 4.—BY H. P. WILLIAMS, Camperdown  
(First Prize *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney.)

Black—6 pieces.

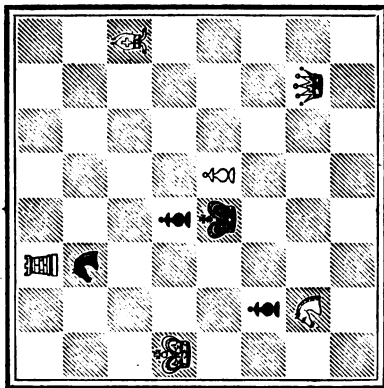


White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 3.—BY W. CRANE, Jun.

Black—4 pieces.

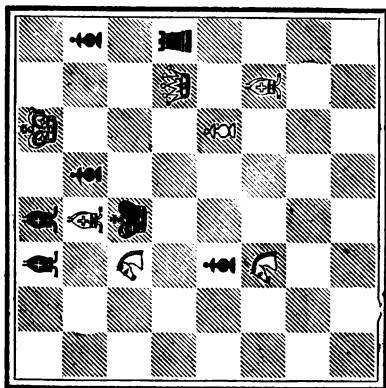


White—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 5.—BY J. J. BARRY.

Black—7 pieces.

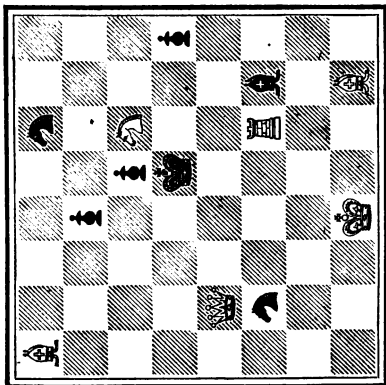


White—7 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 6.—BY J. J. GLYNN.

Black—7 pieces.



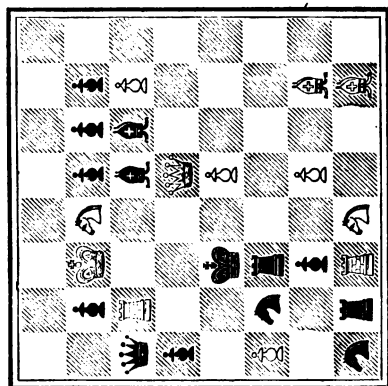
White—6 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 7.—BY J. J. GLYNN.

A Competing Problem in *Town and Country*  
Problem Tourney.

Black—14 pieces.



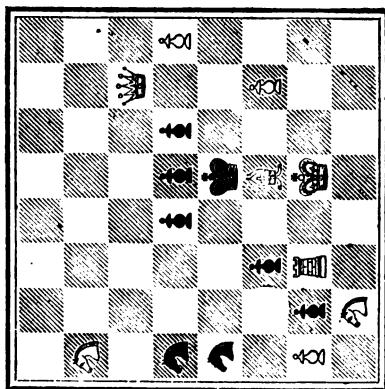
White—12 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

THREE MOVERS.

PROBLEM NO. 8.—BY J. WILLIS.  
Prize Problem *Sydney Mail* Tourney.

Black—8 pieces.



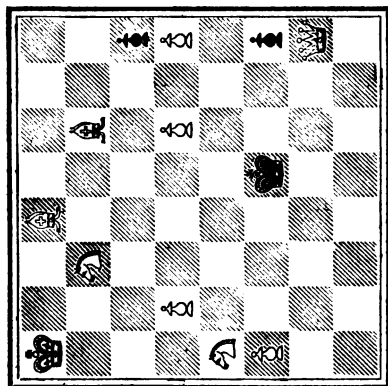
White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 9.—BY J. F. SCHOFIELD, Walcha-rd.

(To Mr. C. M. Fisher, Melbourne.)

Black—3 pieces.



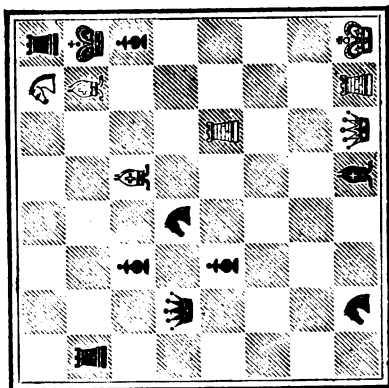
White—10 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Victoria.

PROBLEM NO. 10.—BY T. D. CLARKE.

Black—10 pieces.



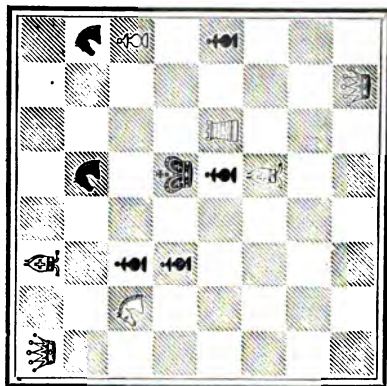
White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Victoria.

PROBLEM NO. 11.—BY R. L. HODGSON.  
From First Prize Set Centennial Tourney.

Black—7 pieces.



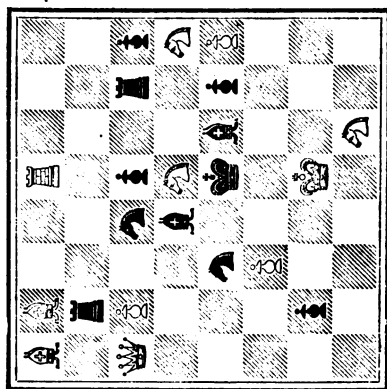
White—7 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

Victoria.

PROBLEM NO. 12.—BY T. D. CLARKE.  
Prize Problem Leader 1887

Black—11 pieces.



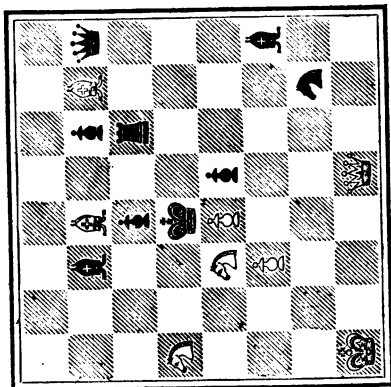
White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM NO. 13.

BY T. HENDERSON, of Berwick (Victoria).  
*Leader Prize Problem.*

Black—9 pieces.



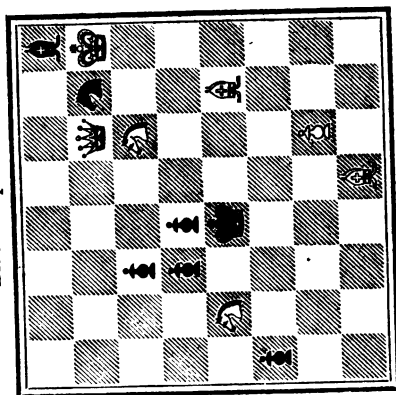
White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## Victoria.

PROBLEM NO. 14.—BY R. L. HODGSON.  
 From First Prize Set Centennial Tourney.

Black—7 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White to mate in three moves.

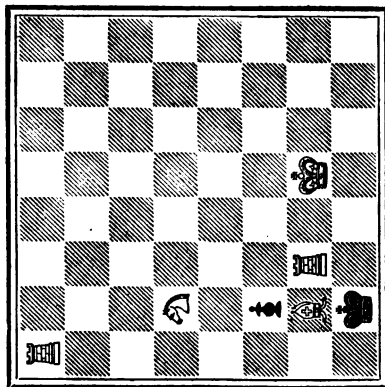


South Australia.

THE SIAMESE TWINS—A.

PROBLEM NO. 15.—By H. CHARLICK (Adelaide).

Black—2 pieces.



White—5 pieces.

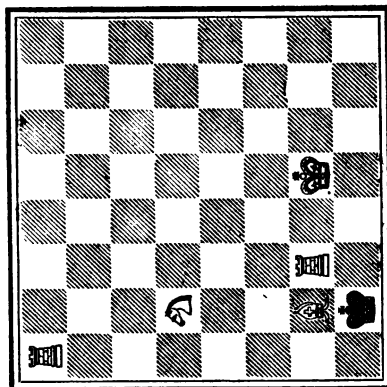
White to play and mate in two moves.

South Australia.

THE SIAMESE TWINS—B.

PROBLEM NO. 16.—By H. CHARLICK (Adelaide).

Black—1 piece.



White—5 pieces.

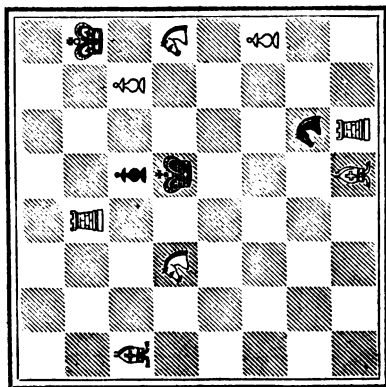
White to play and mate in two moves.

South Australia.

PROBLEM NO. 17.

BY C. J. SHUTTLEWORTH (Adelaide).

Black—3 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

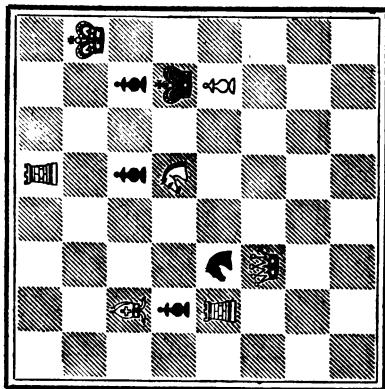
White to play and mate in two moves.

Western Australia.

PROBLEM NO. 18.—BY C. W. MARSH (Coolgardie).

Second Prize *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney.

Black—5 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

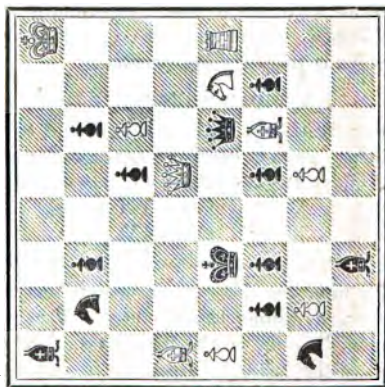
White to play and mate in two moves.

Western Australia.

PROBLEM No. 19.—By W. SIEMENHARR, Perth.  
Honourable Mention *Herald* Tourney.

Motto—Kings must play a weary part.

Black—13 pieces.



White—10 pieces.

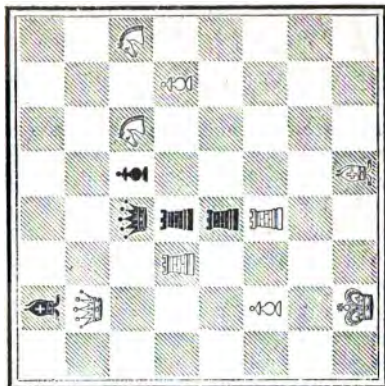
White to play and mate in two moves.

New Zealand.

PROBLEM No. 20.—By W. S. KING, Oamaru.  
Special Prize *Herald* Tourney.

Motto—I cannot move.

Black—5 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

## NOTES.

## HOW TO FORM A CHESS CLUB.

The promoter of a chess club must be prepared to be the secretary. If he is willing to undertake the duties, his first step will be to find out the chess players in the neighbourhood. Having done so, and come to some informal understanding as to subscriptions and kindred matters, his next step will be to make arrangements for a public meeting to discuss the scheme. The assistance of the local press will be of very great advantage at this stage. If possible, some public man should be induced to preside at the first meeting; if a chess player, so much the better. The meeting, having the informal arrangements of the acting committee before it, will enrol members, and elect a committee, into whose hands the question of subscription and like matters will naturally fall. When the club is once started, nothing tends to keep up interest in its doings like matches, whether with other clubs or among members. Any established club is only too happy to furnish a copy of its rules if properly approached.

## HANDICAP TOURNEY SCALE OF ODDS.

The following scale will be found to work very satisfactorily, as it is carefully graduated :—

- |          |       |            |                           |
|----------|-------|------------|---------------------------|
| Class I. | gives | Class II.  | pawn and move             |
| "        |       | Class III. | knight for move           |
| "        |       | Class IV.  | rook and move             |
| "        |       | Class V.   | rook and knight for move. |

To find the terms on which players drawn from different divisions have to meet. Class the one who has to give the odds in the first division, and raise the adversary on the scale in equal ratio, and the terms then given will be the terms on which they play. For example, Class III. meets Class V., what will be the odds? Raising both equally until the stronger is in

Class I., it is found that the weaker is now in Class III., the odds will accordingly be of Class I. to Class III., that is, knight for move.

#### THE SECTIONAL PRINCIPLE

May be adopted with great advantage in tourneys where a great number of players enter. We all know from sad experience how the tourneys are apt to drag towards the close, when twenty or thirty competitors have to play each other two games. The remedy suggested is the one adopted with such conspicuous success by the Sydney Chess Club in its recent handicap tourney. The players are divided into sections of, say, as near eight as possible, and those in each section meet each other once. The winners of the sections then play each other two games, and the result decides the disposition of the prizes. In the case of handicap tourneys, the strong players would be divided among the sections as far as possible. Although there is, of course, not the absolute certainty of the case where each player meets every other, for all practical purposes the result is equitable, since at any rate the best player wins under the system. The only possible hardship is when the principle is adopted for deciding captaincy of a club in a local tourney, and the two stronger players chance to be drawn in the same section. But even here the injustice to the weaker is only trifling, since in any case he would have had to meet this opponent sooner or later, had he come out winner of another section. The only wrong done him is that he is possibly debarred from gaining second place. But the good to the club from the increase of interest more than compensates for the absence of theoretical equity in an isolated case.

#### THE FORSYTH NOTATION MODIFIED

Serves as an excellent check on diagrams, and may also be advantageously used for recording the position in unfinished games. The pieces are denoted by

initial letters, thus : K for King, B for Bishop, but N for Knight (phonetically, to save vexatious errors of K and Kt). White pieces are denoted by capitals ; Black by italics. Counting from Black Queen's Rook's square, the initial letter of a piece occupying a square is written for it, and numerals are used to denote the intervening blank squares. Thus the Evans Gambit, after Black's fourth move, would be represented—

*r 1 b q k l n r p p p p 1 p p p 2 n d p 4 b B 1 P 8 N 2*  
*P 1 P P 1 P P P R N B Q K 2 R.*

#### ON GIVING ODDS.

If the handicap given is a fair measure of the difference in skill of the respective players, the odds giver can only hope to neutralise his deficiency in material by superiority of development. Assuming he has the move, it immediately becomes a matter of the utmost importance to adopt a suitable opening. But what is a suitable opening ? The answer to this will vary with circumstances, and on the player's ability to gauge them will to a great extent depend his success as an odds-giver. It is very certain that every player has some particular style of opening, which is in consonance with his turn of thought, and in which he will appear to the best advantage. If you can form some idea of your adversary's *penchant*, and avoiding it, lead him on to less familiar ways, your chances are, perforce, improved. Assuming you *are* the better player, if it should seem to you that you have both the same cast of mind, it is a matter of very nice consideration whether it will pay you better to meet him on his own ground, which is also yours, or lead him on to ways strange to both of you, trusting to your greater skill to gain an advantage on the spur of the moment. In choosing a gambit it should be borne in mind that if the one adopted is familiar to the adversary, the game is almost hopelessly compromised, since the initial difference

force is already increased without any positional recompense. The writer has a lively recollection of giving a 5th class player a Rook and Knight, himself being in the 1st class, and, receiving 14 moves of book defence to the Allgaier he ventured on ! In this dilemma, though it may appear fanciful, perhaps your adversary may himself give you the least hint. If he is a careful, cautious man, square-jawed, deliberate of manner, apt to weigh his words—perhaps even attach too much weight to them—given to loading his pipe with the utmost deliberation, and lighting it as if it were a solemn function, is it too much to premise that he belongs to the class that loves to castle early and oppose a solid phalanx to the advancing foe ? Perchance an Allgaier or a Kieseritzky, whereby his cherished scheme of castling is rendered impracticable, may utterly rout him ! If he is of the opposite temperament—nervous, painfully excitable, given to squirming with impatience should you appear unduly slow to move—a Giuoco, with its orderly development, may entice him from his entrenchments to be more easily despatched. In general, of course, he will belong to neither extreme, and classifying him will be a work of some difficulty, but to one who cares to succeed, a knowledge of his rivals can never be without advantage, in chess or the sterner warfare that it dimly shadows forth.

#### RULES FOR SOLUTION TOURNEY.

The following are the rules governing the *Sydney Morning Herald* solution tourneys :—

Solutions must be the unaided work of solvers, and reach the office by Monday three weeks following appearance of problems. This allows of correspondents competing who live at a distance from Sydney. Only key-move need be furnished. Lady solvers will be conceded one point in the series. In the case of an unsound problem with no solution a statement to that effect will suffice,

while a point will be accorded for every key-move where there is more than one. The solvers with the most points to their credit at the end of the series will be deemed winners.

#### RULES FOR PROBLEM TOURNEY.

The following are the rules governing the *Sydney Morning Herald* problem tourneys.

- (1.) The competition shall be open to Australasia.
- (2.) Competitors may send in as many original problems, accompanied by full solutions, as they please. White to play and mate in two moves.
- (3.) Each problem to have a separate motto or device, and not the author's name.
- (4.) Each competitor to send with every problem a sealed envelope, containing name and address, and endorsed with the motto affixed to problem. These envelopes will not be opened until adjudication of prize.
- (5.) The open diagrams of problem to be in duplicate. The White pieces to be in red ink ; the Black in black ink.
- (6.) Each problem must have but one author.
- (7.) All problems must reach the office by (*date*).
- (8.) No problem is eligible which has been published, or which has competed in any other tourney.



**SOLUTIONS.**

The key-move only is given, except in the case of the frontispiece problem.

**FRONTISPIECE.**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. B to Kt sq      | 1. Q takes B     |
| 2. Q takes B       | 2. Kt to Q 2     |
| 3. Kt to K Kt 3 ch | 3. R takes Kt    |
| 4. Q takes Q mate  |                  |
|                    | If 3. B takes Kt |
| 4. R to Kt 5 mate  |                  |

Several beautiful variations.

No.

- 1—Kt to R 3
- 2—B takes P
- 3—Q to Kt 5
- 4—R to Kt 2
- 5—P to B 5 dis ch
- 6—B to B 6
- 7—B to B 1
- 8—Q to B 6
- 9—B to Q 5
- 10—B to Kt 2

No.

- 11—R to B 6
- 12—Kt to Q 4
- 13—Q to B 2
- 14—Q to Kt 7
- 15—R to R 2
- 16—R to Q Kt 3
- 17—B to B 8
- 18—R to R
- 19—B to Kt 4
- 20—B to B 2

*L' E N V O I.*

*Master, the dead of every age  
—The mighty dead who never die—  
Philosopher and prince and sage,  
Across the gulf unceasing cry—  
“The wave of Lethe runs in spate,  
Yet man is master of his fate!”*

*Master, no life may hope to stem  
The tide that frets its strength away;  
We, too, shall be like unto them  
When darkness ends our little day.  
The wave of Lethe runs in spate,  
Yet man is master of his fate!*

*Master, not everyone can play  
A lordly part before men's eyes;  
As king one holds extending sway,  
Unknown, obscure another dies.  
The wave of Lethe runs in spate,  
Yet man is master of his fate!*

*Master, however wide the sway,  
Ambition, honours, love and fame  
Are only pageants of the play,  
And life at best is but a game.  
The wave of Lethe runs in spate,  
Yet man is master of his fate!*

*Master, the sands are running dry  
That mark life's all-absorbing game;  
Soon must we put the chessmen by,  
And shadows go as shades we came.  
The wave of Lethe runs in spate,  
Yet man is master of his fate!*

*H. B. Bignold.*



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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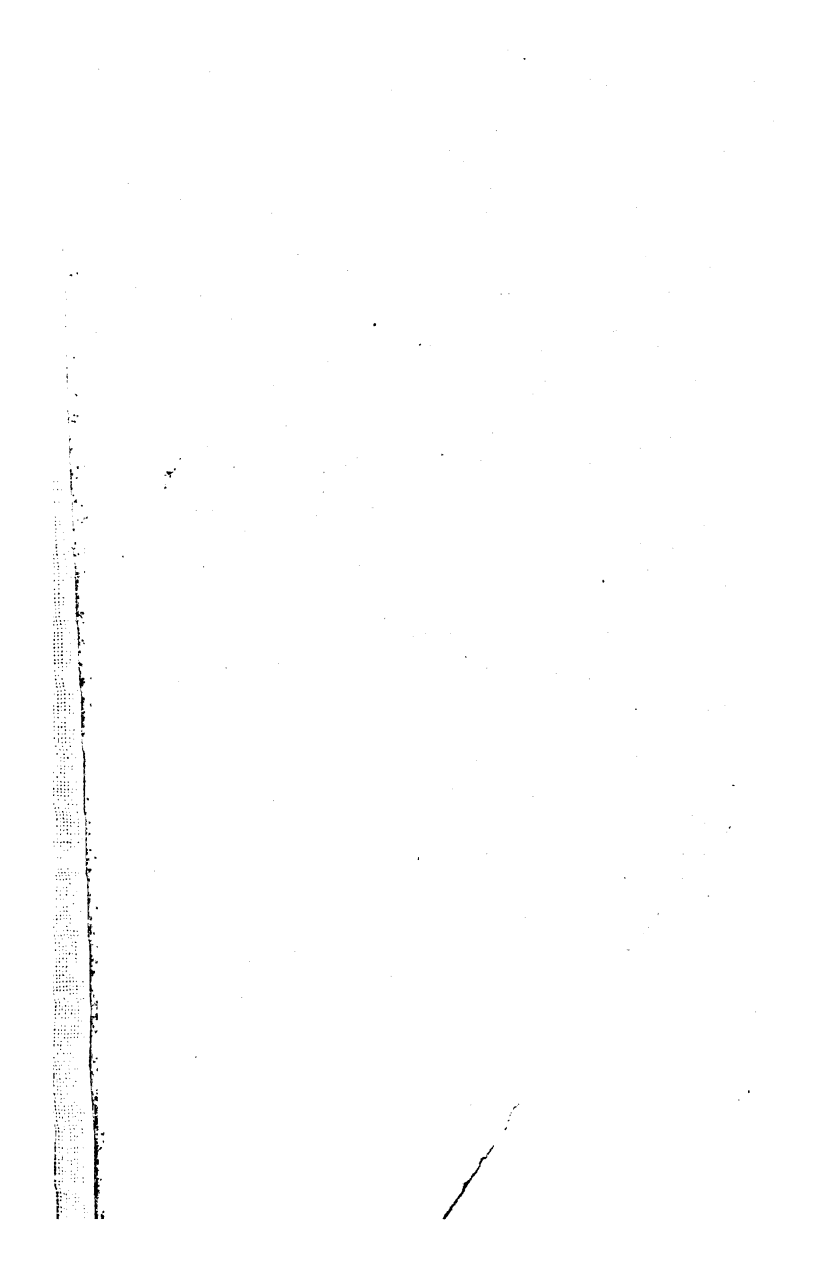
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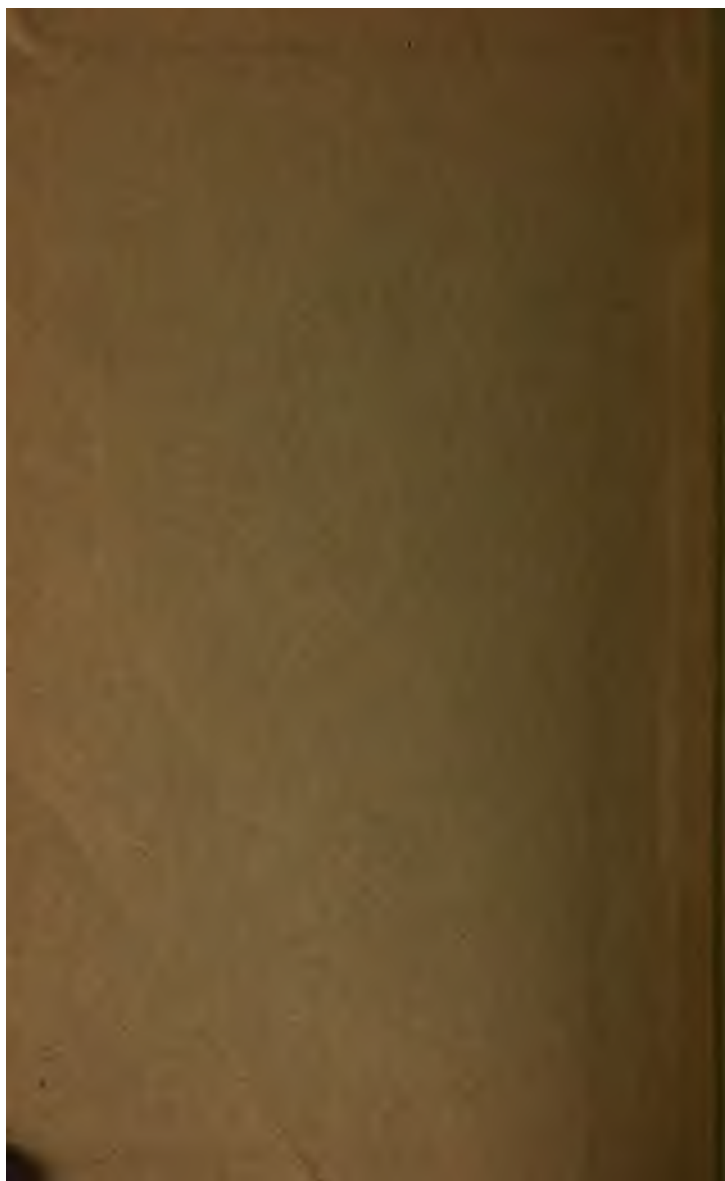
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